OCTOBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 350.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1794.

Philadelphia, October 1.

Yesterday se'nnight the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania adjourned without day. The following are the titles of the Laws and Resolution passed during the session.

1. An act to provide for suppressing an insurrection in the western counties of this Commonwealth.

2. An act enabling certain Freemen of the county of Northumberland to vote at the first election district, at their next general election.

3. An act for establishing and building a bridge across the Raystown branch of Juniata.

4. An act for the relief of Peter Shaffner, an insolvent debtor, confined in the jail of the county of Lancaster.

5. An act to enable such of the militia of this Commonwealth as may be on service, and absent from their respective counties, to vote at the next general election.

6. An act for erecting a new election district, and for changing the place for holding their elections in the Third or Upper District in the county of Huntingdon.

7. A supplement to the act, entituled "an act to prevent the receiving any more applications, or issuing any more warrants, except in certain cases, for land within this commonwealth."

8. An act to enable John Walker to extend his wing-dam across Conedogwinet creek.

9. An act to authorise the Governor to suspend the laying out a town at Presque Isle, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

10. An act in favour of Nathaniel Falconer.

11. A Supplement to the act, entituled "an act for establishing an Health office for otherwise securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases, and for regulating the importation of German and other passengers."

12. A Resolution, directing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to forward to the field officers of the militia now on service copies of the law for the regulation of elections, &c and of the act to enable such of the militia as are absent on service to vote at the next general election.

We understand that a very general opinion prevails among our fellow-citizens in the western counties, that the federal troops never will march against them. This unfortunate and mistaken notion may be fairly ascribed as one of the principal causes of their obstinacy in the present struggle.

Though some of the leaders of these deluded people have already come in, and accepted pardon within the time fixed by government, yet others have not done so. The news of the actual march of the federal army will undoubtedly produce a considerable alteration in their opinions, and they will begin to repent when it is too late.

As the expence of this armament will be very considerable, it appears to be the general opinion that some sacrifices must be made, not only for the sake of holding out an example in future, but that the United States may be reimbursed for the waste of money and the time of individuals. Fifteen thousand men, estimating the value of their labour at a dollar per day, amounts in sixty days, or two months only, to nine hundred thousand dollars.

The pay and subsistence of the troops, if rated at only two thirds of that sum, presents a second loss to the public of six hundred thousand dollars. Thus we have, at a single dash, a real damage to the country of a million and a half of dollars.

In this account is not included the peculiar waste of time to several opulent citizens of Philadelphia, who have quitted their wharfs and their stores, to assume the station of private soldiers.

The above calculation, though perhaps novel, is not imaginary. Thus we see, that war, in any shape, is a two edged sword, plunged in the heart of society, and cutting both ways. The mere charges of this expedition would, if properly applied, have provided our insurgents with abundance of whiskey, for twenty years to come. *Phil. Gaz.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, from a hope that the combinations against the constitutions and laws of the United States, in certain of the Western counties of Pennsylvania, would yield to time and reflection, I thought it sufficient, in the first instance, rather to take measures for calling forth the militia, than immediately to embody them;—but the moment is now come, when the overtures of forgiveness with no other condition, than a submission to law, have been only partially accepted—when every form of conciliation not inconsistent with the being of government, has been adopted without effect; when the well disposed in those counties are unable, by their influence and example, to reclaim the wicked from their fury, and are compelled to associate in their own defence—when the proffered lenity has been perversely misinterpreted into an apprehention, that the citizens will march with reluctance; when the opportunity of examining the serious consequences of a treasonable opposition has been employed in propagating principles of anarchy, endeavouring through emissaries to alienate the friends of order from its support, and inviting enemies to perpetrate similar acts of insurrection,—when it is manifest, that violence would continue to be exercised upon every attempt to enforce the laws—When therefore government is set at defiance, the contest being whether a small portion of the United States shall dictate to the whole union, and at the expence of those, who desire peace, indulge a desperate ambition.

Now therefore, I George Washington, President of the United States, in obedience to that high and irresistible duty, consigned to me by the constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;"—deploring that the American name should be sullied by citizens on their own government; commiserating such as remain obstinate from delusion; —but resolved, in perfect reliance on that gracious providence, which so signally displays its goodness towards this country, to reduce the refractory to a due subordination to the law; —Do hereby declare and make known, that with a satisfaction, which can be equalled only by the merits of the militia summoned into service from the state of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, I have received intelligence of their patriotic alacrity, in obeying the call of the present, though painful, yet commanding necessity; that a force, which according to every reasonable expectation is adequate to the exigency, is already in motion to the scene of disaffection;—that those who have confided, or shall confide in the protection of government, shall meet full succour under the standard and from the arms of the United States;—that those who having offended against the laws, have since entitled themselves to indemnity, will be treated with the most liberal good faith, if they shall not have forfeited their claim by any subsequent conduct, and that instructions are given accordingly.

And I do moreover exhort all individuals, officers, and bodies of men, to contemplate with abhorrence the measures leading directly or indirectly to those crimes, which produce this resort to military coercion; to check, in their respective spheres, the efforts of misguided or designing men, to substitute their representation in the place of truth and their discontents in the place of stable government; and to call to mind that the people of the United States have been permitted, under the Divine favour, in perfect freedom, after solemn deliberation, and in an enlighted age, to elect their own government; so will their gratitude for this inestimable blessing be best distinguished by firm exertions to maintain the constitution and the laws.

And lastly, I again warn all persons whomsoever and wheresoever, not to abet, aid or comfort the insurgents aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and I do also require all officers and citizens, according to their several duties, as far as may be in their power, to bring under the cognizance of the law all offenders in the Premises.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Philadelphia the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

At a meeting of the Officers of the First Division of the Militia of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday last, GENERAL STEWART delivered the following Address.

Gentlemen,

THE Governor being called on his executive duty, which will detain him some time from the city of Philadelphia, has directed me, in case any emergency should arise during his absence, to assist by every means in my power, the civil authority, either by drafts from the division I command, or by such other mode as may appear most likely in conjunction with the Mayor to secure the peace and order of the city. Many of the citizens have already expressed a strong desire that a corps of men, not included in the requisition against the western insurgents (or who, from peculiar circumstances, could not leave their occupations, or are exempt from militia duty) should be embodied in the city and its suburbs, as they justly conceive it will afford great consolation to those worthy citizens, who have left under our charge, the sacred trust of their families and property.

The Governor has also directed that the commanding officer at Fort Mifflin shall apply to me for such drafts from the militia as may from time to time prove necessary to preserve the peace and neutrality of the port.—This must prove a further incentive for such a corps being at this particular time organized, and I now propose that you immediately exert yourselves to bring forward from your respective commands or from such other of our fellow citizens as may be willing to engage in this particular service, Five hundred men, properly officered—arms will be delivered to commanding officers of companies, for such men as are not already provided, but it is expected that no others will apply for them.

It is, Gentlemen, among the first duties of freemen to be at all times prepared to guard the liberty and vindicate the laws and constitution of their country,—when called on to a prompt discharge of this duty, an apathy can only arise from our undervaluing the blessings we enjoy, or prising our ease more than our security. The United States have been insulted from abroad, and at home; and as they are able, so should they be prepared to repel every repetition thereof. In a distant part of the state, where the burthen was light, and prosperity great, rebellion has boldly reared its crest, and dared to menace the Union,—at the call of our Chief Magistrate, our brethren in arms have nobly stept forth, to chastise the insurgents, and avenge the injuries of their country—the patriotism which they have displayed is the surest pledge of their doing their duty.—Let us follow their example, be preparing to preserve the rights of neutrality, our domestic quiet, our liberty and laws—they are it is true, so well understood and so highly valued by the good citizens of this part of the state, as almost to forbid the idea of any aggression among us, but freemen should nevertheless remember, that the surest way of preventing such aggressions, is to be at all times prepared to repel them.

Under a conviction that these truths will be felt and acknowledged, I have (during the absence of our brethren in arms,) made this call on the patriotism of my fellow citizens, and I flatter myself it will not be made in vain.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1794.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.

On the 6th inst. about 11 miles up Whelen Creek, in Ohio county, the Indians killed 3 children and scalped two, wounded a man in the breast and took his wife prisoner,—and a few days after killed a man a short distance on this side the mouth of Little Beaver.

From all accounts received, it appears evident that the Six Nations intend going to war against us.

It gives us pleasure to mention, that a large majority of the citizens in the four western counties have acquiesced in the propositions made by the Commissioners on the part of the United States and the state of Pennsylvania, and there is every prospect that, if subscription papers were opened in the different county towns, the submission would be unanimous.

We are informed by the Post rider from Philadelphia, that Governor Mifflin, at the head of 6000 volunteers, is on his march to the rendezvous at Carlisle.

At a meeting of the inhabitans of the town of Pittsburg, for the purpose of considering the proscriptions of certain citizens, during the late disturbances, in which necessity and policy led to a temporary acquiescence on the part of the town,

It was unanimously resolved, That the said citizens were unjustly exiled, and the said proscriptions are no longer regarded by the inhabitants of the town of Pittsburgh, and that this resolution be published for the purpose of communicating these sentiments to those who were the subjects of the proscriptions.

By order,

A. TANNEHILLL, Chairman.

At a meeting of the committee of townships for the county of Fayettee, held in Union town, on the 17th Sept. 1794, the following resolutions were taken into consideration and adopted.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this county have, by a large majority, determined to submit to the laws of the United States, and of the state of Pennsylvania; and whereas the general committees of the western counties, held at Parkinson's ferry, entered into resolutions for the purpose of protecting the persons and properties of every individual; whereas it is necessary to shew to our fellow citizens throughout the United States, that the character of the inhabitans of the western country is not such as may have been represented to them, but that, on the contrary, they are disposed to behave in a peaceable manner, and can preserve good order among themselves, without the assistance of military force.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the several townships to take such measures as in their opinion will be best calculated to preserve peace and order among themselves; and that the members of this community be requested to promote such associations among the body of the people as may be necessary for the protection of persons and property of all citizens, and for the support of civil authority.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the neighbouring counties, and that they be invited to take similar measures.

Signed by order of the Committee,

EDWARD COOK, Chairman.

Attest.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Sec.

HAGUE, July 16.

In consequence of the present state of affairs, the Prince Stadtholder, in the assembly of the States General of the 14th, after a very long speech, in which he took a general review of the situation of the Republic in the year 1793 and the present time, and compared them with its situation in the years 1672 and 1747, when it was at its most desperate crisis, but when they baffled the efforts of their enemies, proposed that now, when affairs might again take a favourable turn, and the situation of the country was far from being desparate, every class of men should join in a general co-operation in support of a war maintained for the preservation of their lives, property, and every thing that was dear to them. The Prince concluded by saying, that both himself and his two sons, whom he hoped have proved themselves not unworthy of the name they bear, are ready to sacrifice their lives for the good of their country, and desire no other reward than to see the Seven United Provinces preserve their liberty, their independence and their permanent welfare.

LONDON, July 19.

The Earl of Moira has applied for his recall from the continent, and obtained it.

The King of Prussia he says has strictly fulfilled the stipulations of the subsidiary treaty. He has now on foot a greater number of troops than were bargained for; and as to how those troops are to be employed, it was not nominated in the bond.

While the advocates of the war are inculcating the necessity of prosecuting it with increased energy and vigour, they forget to tell us where the means of increased energy and vigour are to be found. Has the Marquis Cornwallis returned with assurances that the Emperor's reduced and dispirited armies are to be recruited and reanimated, and that the King of Prussia's troops are ready to march? If not, do they mean to say that the purse of the people of England is to be drawn upon for all deficiencies; that we are to take into British pay every vagrant of Europe and to substitute every crowned drill-serjeant, who will or who will not lend us his troops?

The blue ribband which was generally supposed to be intended for Earl Howe, was given to the Duke of Portland, on very solid grounds of preference. To accept of a subordinate place in the cabinet, under the existing circumstances, required a greater exertion of courage than to beat the French fleet.

It it be true, as has been reported, that the French have prepared a number of gun-boats at Cherbourg, and St. Maloes, there can be but little doubt of their destination. They must be intended to cooperate with the army in an attack upon Holland.

Couthon and Robespierre have complained in the Jacobin club, that some of the Paris Journals bedaubed them with fulsome panegyric. The taste of our Ministers is not so squeamish. Their stomachs can digest any degree of adulation.

July 22.

A letter from Deal, dated Sunday afternoon, mentions, that a cutter arrived there that morning from Nieuport, and brings an account of the surrender of that place to the French. The garrison capitulated at six o'clock on Saturday morning; and at noon the Hannoverians and two English officers, of whom Captain Wilson—of the artillery is one, marched out as prisoners of war to Lille. Lieut. Ready, of the redoubt floating battery, who was said to have been guillotined, was alive in the town.

July 25.

FIRE at RATCLIFF.

Wednesday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out at a barge-builder's, Mr. Clove's, Stone-stairs, occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch kettle, that stood under his ware house, which was consumed in a very short time. It then communicated to a barge, it being low water, lying adjoining the premises, laden with salt petre and other stores. This occasioned the conflagration to spread widely in a very short time. Several other vessels and small craft, lying near the barge soon after took fire, without any possibility of getting them off. The blowing up of the salt petre from the barge occasioned large flakes of fire to fall on the warehouses belonging to the East India Company, from whence the salt petre was removed to the Tower, (60 tons of which had been fortunately taken the preceding day.)

When the fire communicated with the East India ware house, the firemen discontinued their exertions and prudently withdrew from the threatening scene, as did also, by their advice, the nearer neighbours. Soon after, the combustible matter contained in the building blew up, with an

explosion that can only be likened to the bursting of a vulcano, and which had the effect upon the surrounding houses, as far as Lime-house, Tower-hill, and Mile-end, of the shock of an earthquake: Those immediately adjoining were unroofed.

The conflagration now spread in every direction, and was greatly increased by the wind, which towards evening blew very fresh, and all that followed was "confusion worse confounded" by the impotent efforts which were made to oppose what had so completely obtained the mastery; till at length, it may be fairly said, the fire ceased for want of materials to consume, having reached an open space of ground, where the connection of perishable substances was broken.

It was at the farther extremity of Mr. Shakespear's rope-walk that it stopped.

It is not yet possible to ascertain the number of houses demolished: The whole extent of ground from above Stone Stairs to Ratcliff Cross, and from the water side to Stepney Causeway, is covered with one confused mass of smoaking ruin. Where the different streets ran cannot be traced. Some accounts suppose so many as a thousand buildings of different descriptions destroyed: there cannot be so few as five hundred; among the principal of these were the above East India Company's saltpetre ware house, a large sugar house, a glass manufactory, a lighter builder's and all the warehouses which extended along shore. A ship destroyed, on account of her being aground at low water, was a Barbadoes vessel.

The dawn of day presented a scene most distressing to the feeling mind; all the surrounding fields were covered with houseless poor families, that had with difficulty saved sufficient to cover them; decripped old men and women, unprotected wives and famished infants! What a subject for the exercise of that charity so characteristic to Britons!

It is deserving of particular notice, that one house stood entirely uninjured in the very midst of this mighty ruin, and which, we are informed, was never quitted by the family that inhabits it; assisted by their friends they so drenched it with water, that not even a pane of glass was cracked. It is a good house, and well worth the labour bestowed upon it, but it appears to stand by miracle. It belongs to Mr. Bear.

The loss sustained in consequence of the above dreadful catastrophe cannot at present be even guessed at; it must exceed a million sterling!

That some idea may be formed, the ware-houses of Mr. Whiting contained sugars to the amount of upwards of 40,0col. which were entirely destroyed.

The fury of the flames was much encreased in their progress in London-street, by the great quantity of deals in the yard of Mr. Joseph Hanks.

A survey was yesterday afternoon taken by the wardens and other officers of the Hamlet, whose report was, that out of 1200 houses of which the Hamlet consisted, no more than 570 were preserved from the conflagration; and what is more to be regretted, the greater number were the principal contributors towards the support of the poor.

It having been reported that the fire was maliciously occasioned, upon the most minute enquiry it is clearly ascertained it was entirely accidental, from the cause abovementioned. It raged with so much violence, that it was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Cloves and his servants escaped, one of whom was terribly burnt, and is now in the London hospital; and Mr. Cloves himself had unfortunately his arm broke, and is otherwise much hurt.

From the great distress the above fire occasioned to a great number of poor families, government humanely ordered 120 tents to be immediately pitched for their accommodation, in Stepney Fields, till they can be more comfortably provided for.

Another Conspiracy at Naples.

Notwithstanding the vigorous exertions which have been made by the government of this country, on the late conspiracy, to apprehend all suspicious persons, and tho' several have suffered exemplary punishment, the flame has again broke out, and the revolutionary spirit is impossible to be suppressed. Another conspiracy, of a much more formidable and dangerous nature, has been lately discovered, and 20 have already been apprehended. What their particular object was, has not as yet transpired; but I am confidently assured, that the design has been long formed, and that a fortunate circumstance led to a discovery. To conceal the spirit of the people is now absurd. French principles have found their way amongst us, and nothing but the death of the Pope is now waited for, as a signal for shaking off the old despotism. I have little doubt but the people will then shew themselves, and Italy will boast of being a land of freedom.

We may anxiously look for the arrival of the messenger from Italy. By the one which arrived on Friday, we learn, that the French fleet had taken shelter in Gouijen Bay, near Antibes.

On the 10th of June, the Bedford made the signal for seeing the French fleet. At day-light, on the 11th, the two fleets were within two or three leagues of each other. Lord Hood made the signal for a general chace. The French used every effort to gain the Bay of Gouijen, which they effected about two o'clock, without any part of our fleet being able to get near them, except the Dido frigate, which was fired at by both forts and ships. Had the wind been favourable, it was Lord Hood's intention to have followed them into the Bay, but the wind continuing unfavourable, till it was supposed the enemy had time enough to erect batteries on shore, the attack was declined, and they were blocked up by Admiral Hotham, in Gouijen Bay, near Antibes, a little to the westward of Nice.

The following is an accurate list of the French fleet:

Sans Culotte,	- - -	130 guns
Tonant,	- - -	80
Bonnet Rouge, or Commerce de Bordeaux,		74
Conseure,	- -	74
Heureux,	- - -	74
Genereux,	- - -	74
Dequesne,	- - -	74

Five frigates and two brigs.

It was Lord Hood's intention to fire red hot shot upon the French ships in the bay, and sixty shot were heated on board the Victory.

A very extraordinary circumstance occurred, a few days since, which occasions no little conversation in the army, and serves in some measure, to confirm a report that has been some time in circulation, that the Emperor either has concluded, or is now negociating a separate treaty with the French. An Austrian officer of Latour's regiment, who had part of his baggage in Tournay, not knowing that the place had been evacuated, rode in there to bring it away. Finding himself unexpectedly in the midst of the French, he was preparing to make all the speed away that he was able, when some French officers came up with him, and desired him not to be alarmed, as they were all Friends now, the Emperor having acknowledged the French Republic. After this they kept him to dinner, and then allowed him to depart with his baggage, telling him at the same time, that any other Austrian officers, who had left their effects there, were extremely welcome to come and take them away.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 13.

"We have received accounts from Brussels, that on the 11th, part of the French army marched into that city without molesting any one. In the evening the volunteers were forbid from mounting guard, and assignats were ordered to be received at par, and whoever refused them, to be accused before the Revolutionary Tribunal at Paris: they are of course now paid and received accordingly, but that cannot last long. The same accounts add, that every thing becomes dearer and dearer, but that nothing is yet put into a state of requisition, nor is the Law of Maximum enforced; every one obtains what price he can for what is furnished, and the French are glad to be supplied. The magistrates of Brussels are not yet dismissed, nor have they been obliged to take oaths, and in general, good discipline is observed. Notwithstanding the above accounts, it is feared at Brussels, that this lenity is merely to induce rich Emigrants to return, and to tempt the people of the other places in the Netherlands to surrender, in hopes of being treated with moderation.

"On the 12th there was a skirmish at Ville Forte, and it is thought the French will endeavour to become masters of Mechlin, Louvain, and Antwerp; but they will find all those places, particularly Antwerp, well defended.

"Namur and its citadel are evacuated.

"We have received authentic accounts here, that the Prince de Cobourg, with a considerable body of troops, defends the entrance into Holland.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Wednesday a Court of Admiralty was held in Doctor's Commons, for the trial of Prize Causes.

Ship the FLY.

This was the case of a ship and cargo alledged by the claimants to be the property of Swedish subjects. It was bound from Bourdeaux, in France, to Philadelphia, and laden with wine and other articles. It was captured by an English ship of war, and carried into Liverpool.

There were several claimants. The ship and general cargo were claimed by the Swedish Consul, as neutral property belonging to a Swiss house.

Part of the cargo was claimed by a Mr. Sinclair; and the master of the vessel put in his claim for his private adventure and expences.

It appeared from the evidence of the ship's papers, that a fraudulent sale had been made of the vessel by Mr. Sinclair to a Swedish house, for the purpose of preventing the condemnation in case of a capture by the English. The ship was to carry Swedish colours, and Sinclair was to stand as real owner. It was insured at Paris, to return from America to France laden with provisions.

Doctor Nicholl appeared as Consul for the claimants. With respect to the ship and general cargo, he felt the evidence too strong against him, to say much upon that part of the case; but he hoped the Court would allow the claim of Mr. Sinclair on behalf of the Swedish house; and that of the master of the ship, together with his expences. He contended, that the Swedish claimant had been guilty of no malafides.

Sir William Scott, on behalf of the captors, contended that the conduct of Mr. Sinclair was inconsistent with moral honesty. He had entered into an engagement to stand as owner of the ship after he had parted with it, and called upon a man solemnly to declare that it was still his property. This was contrary to public faith and the principles of justice. With respect to Biddeman and Co. the Swedish house to whom the vessel had been sold, he did not know who they were, but this he knew, that their names were dispersed over different parts of the world. There was Biddeman and Co. in France and Biddeman and Co. in Sweden, &c. With regard to the master of the ship, he had certainly acted bona fide, and therefore was entitled to have restitution of his private adventure, but not in his expences.

The learned Judge decreed, that both the ship and cargo be condemned as good and lawful prize to the captors: but allowed the master his claim for his private adventure, rejecting the prayer for his expences.

NEWBURY PORT, Sept. 20.

Capt. S. Tappan, in the brig Elizabeth, arrived here on Wednesday last from Point a Petre, which he left the 26th of August. Three days previous to Capt. Tappan's sailing, the British, who have a fort within a mile of the town, commenced a heavy cannonade which continued till Capt. Tappan came away; some damage was done the town and shipping, a prison ship was sunk, and two English and one Spanish prisoners killed by the first bomb which was thrown. Three French merchant ships of 500 tons each were also sunk, and a frigate received some damage. An American vessel, Capt. Sage, of New-York, had got ready to sail with Capt. Tappan, but receiving a shot in her hull was obliged to stay to make some repair. The French are about 8000 strong, including blacks; they fight with the greatest bravery, and if honour or the interest of their country demand it, they sacrifice their lives with pleasure. They were about making a sortie to storm all the British forts; and Capt. Tappan supposes is probable the French are now in possession of the whole Island.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.

We are extremely sorry to announce to our numerous friends, that, amongst the brave and generous warriors who left this town in defence of the happy laws of the states, two very respectable and well known characters, Mr. Hugh Sweeny and Mr. Paul James Sullivan, died, on Saturday night last, at Frederick-Town, much regretted by the whole of the troops, by their friends at large, and still more so, by their two amiable widows and lovely young offspring, whose loss to them will be ever irreparable.--It must still, add to the feeling breasts of those who consider that the arrangements could scarcely have been made, by the industrious Mr. and Mrs. Sweeny, since the dreadful ravage of the late fire, in which the chief of their property was consumed; all which he bore with manly and christian fortitude, and strove to repair the loss with honesty and industry—Mr. Sullivan was formerly known as the conductor of the *Maryland Journal*, which business did honor to his education and abilities; and the world at large has lost in him, a worthy member of society and an honest man.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 27.

On the 21st inst. the Governor of this state received information from the War Office, that a brigantine, supposed to be fitted out for privateering, had clandestinely left the port of Philadelphia, and a request from the President to send an armed force to take possession of and detain her, until her case should be reported to him—orders were immediately issued to Col. M'Donough, to command a sufficient number of his regiment to march to Port Penn, and use every endeavour to take possession of the vessel. Dispatches were sent to Captains Frazier and Booth, and such was the patriotism of the citizens, and their anxiety to support the constitutional authority of the people, that in a few hours after the orders were issued, on the evening of the same day, Capt. Booth and Frazier, with their companies completely armed, were at the place of rendezvous. The next morning a larger number collected—the two Captains, with 45 citizens, went on board the revenue cutter, and proceeded down the bay, examined suspected vessels, then sailed up to New-Castle, and examined a brigantine lying opposite to the town; not discovering her to be armed, but having regular papers—they then returned to Port Penn, where Capt. Dale, and a number of his Light Infantry had voluntarily assembled, to co-operate with the other militia, and after receiving the thanks of the Col. for the alacrity and spirit manifested on the occasion, were discharged.

NEW-YORK, September 29.

Accounts from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, all agree, that the Militia enrol themselves, at the present crisis, with great alacrity, considering themselves as embarking in the most necessary cause, the defence of our free and happy Republican Constitution of Government. In some places they have parted from their families and friends, buzzaing for the Laws and Constitution of their Country.

Emmissaries have been discovered in all parts of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, where the militia were enrolling, attempting to dissuade them from obeying the orders of the Executive. These incendiaries address themselves to the compassion of their countrymen; "What, say they, would you take arms, and shed the blood of your fellow citizens!" These vile men forget, that the Insurgents have *began* these outrages; and have *first taken arms, burnt houses*, and *attempted to murder their fellow citizens*. This, forsooth, is *no crime* in the Insurgents; but when their fellow citizens rise to *protect* themselves and their property, they are charged with cruelty. Even in this city, persons have been overheard, expressing a wish that the Insurgents might stand by each other, that they might succeed. These men were shielded by darkness, and could not be known; but it behoves all Republicans to keep an eye on the foes of our government, who are lurking about the country, spreading sedition, and sowing the seeds of jealousy and discord.

Philadelphia, October 1.

By yesterday's mail from Baltimore we received the following important intelligence, brought there by two gentlemen just arrived from Kentucky, viz.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) Sept. 8.

An express arrived here on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, with letters from the army, from which we have collected the following particulars:

On the 20th ult. about 146 miles advanced of Greenville, the advance guard, consisting of two companies, were attacked by about 1100 Indians and Canadian militia; the attack being sudden and unexpected, the advance guard fell back on the main army and threw them into confusion, which occasioned a retreat of about one hundred paces before they formed again; after forming, not more than two heavy fires were exchanged, before they were ordered to charge the enemy, which was instantly done, upon which the enemy immediately gave ground, and our men rushing forward with such impetuosity, the enemy were dislodged from their coverts, and the cavalry taking advantage of that event, pursued them about two miles, when they dispersed. The action continued about an hour and a quarter; we had about thirty men killed, and eighty wounded; among the former are Capt. Campbell of the Cavalry, and Lieutenant Towles of the Infantry. Among the latter are Capt. Slough, Capt. Vanransallear, Capt. Prior and Lieut. Smith, of the federal army;—Seven of the Volunteers were killed, and fourteen wounded.—127 scalps were taken, and a number killed in the river that were not scalped. The army remained three days on the ground, and returned to Fort Defiance, at the mouth of the Auglaize, where they were on the 24th ult.

The action happened within sight of a strong British fort, regularly built, and garrisoned with 300 men, between forty and fifty miles below Fort Defiance, on the Maumee of the Lakes. The commander in chief sent a flag to Major Campbell, Commander of the British garrisons to march his men out to the nearest British post, and give up the fort, both of which he positively refused. The Indians had 5000 acres of land in corn, all in excellent order, on the bottoms of the Maumee river, a considerable quantity of which the army have destroyed.

The following list of the names of the killed and wounded of the Kentucky Volunteers, was received this day.

KILLED. John Jackson, Alex. Innes, William Mitchel, Thomas Moore, William Steel, Benjamin Bell, and James Wiley.

WOUNDED. Capt. Rawlings, Lieut. M'Kinney, Ensign Duncan. Privates, George M'Cullock, John Howard, Robert Scott, John Hinkston, Isaac Rankins, James Cost, James Stewart, Benjamin Bantle, John Montgomery, and William Woodrow.

Yesterday the President of the United States left this city for the rendezvous of the militia of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, at Carlisle. We learn from good authority, that after his arrival at Carlisle, he will determine, upon a nearer view of things, whether he will return in time for the meeting of Congress, or will take the command of the troops which are destined to act against the insurgents in the western counties of this state. In the latter event, he will proceed at the head of the combined forces, either with the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey line, or the Virginia and Maryland line.

Philad. Gaz.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived at the War Office with dispatches from General Wayne—confirming the Intelligence from Kentucky.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Colonel Gurney's Battalion, dated September 25.

"On Monday we encamped within one mile of Mrs. Millers, and the next day, at four o'clock, pitched our tents at Downing's town, where we remained on Wednesday to refresh the men, and about one o'clock were joined by Major Hatter's

battalion and park of artillery, and Capt. Scot's infantry. This morning we were joined by the Philadelphia and Chester county Horse, consisting of 50, under the command of Capt. M'Clellan. We are now about 450, encamped near the Compass, 45 miles from Philadelphia. On Saturday we are to march though Lancaster, and shall encamp near it, and remain, in all probability, until Monday morning.

"A small company of fine Continental soldiers, with ten brass pieces, passed us this day upwards."

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Luzerne County, held at the Court-house in Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of September, 1794.

Matthias Hollenback, in the chair.
Lord Butler, Secretary.

The following resolutions were agreed to, viz.

1. Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that as citizens of a free government, where the right of universal suffrage is allowed, and incorporated with our constitution, and where the voice of the majority constitutes the law of the land, it is unquestionably our duty to obey the laws.

2. Resolved, That we revere the excellent constitution of the United States and that we are willing by our personal service, to support and carry into execution, the laws of the United States, made agreeable to that constitution.

3. Resolved, That we abhor the idea, that in a Republican government, the few should give laws to the many.

4. Resolved, That being fully impressed with the sense of the blessings that daily flow from our government, we believe that there is no necessity of a revolution in the same.

5. Resolved, That this meeting highly reprobate the proceedings of the people in the western counties of this state, in their opposition to government. That we will all times, when necessary, exert ourselves, in support BOTH of the government of the United States, and of the state of Pennsylvania.

6. Resolved. That the foregoing resolutions be printed, for the information of our fellow citizens.

The meeting closed with three cheers in favour of government.

ATTEST
LORD BUTLER, Secretary.

A correspondent, who is a friend to government and to liberty, says, that the Excise Act, as it has lately been altered by Congress, is not fraught with that oppression which some uninformed or infidious persons would wish us to imagine. That celebrated statesman and strenuous advocate for freedom, the late Mr. Pitt (as we are told in the anecdotes of his life) opposed the excise, "upon the dangerous precedent of admitting the officers of excise into private houses. Every man's house was his castle, he said." Those who distill whiskey in the western parts of this country, may not admit the officers of excise into their houses. To each man his house may be his castle. He is allowed by the law to pay a certain tax to government, according to the size of his still, and after that is liable to no further tax or enquiry. The objection of Mr. Pitt does not lie against the excise on whiskey.

General Orders.

Lancaster, 27th Sept. 1794.

The Governor, intending to prosecute his route to Carlisle to-morrow morning, takes this opportunity to express his entire satisfaction with the progress and appearance of the Detachments of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, which have reached this borough, from the quota of the City and County of Philadelphia, and of the County of Chester. The example of order, discipline and expedition, which they have given on their march, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial effects; and the Governor is happy in being able to assure them, that they will speedily be joined by their Fellow-Citizens from the other Counties, included in the present requisition. To the Militia of Lancaster County in particular, he returns his best thanks, for the spirit and alacrity with which they are preparing to engage in a service so honorable and so interesting to every Freeman.

As many false and injurious reports are in circulation respecting the state of the Western Counties, and it is probable, that they proceed from a desire to relax and defeat the patriotic exertions of the Militia, the Governor thinks it incumbent upon him to guard his Fellow Citizens against the effect of such artifices, by stating that the most authentic advices lately received, do not justify any expectation of a general submission to the laws, and that nothing but an official declaration of the President's being satisfied with the nature and extent of the submission of the Insurgents, can hereafter be sufficient to warrant a discontinuance of our military preparations.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
JOSIAH HARMAR, Adjutant General.

At a meeting of the Citizens appointed to procure Subscriptions for the relief of the families of persons who have marched against the western insurgents, JOHN BARCLAY, Esq; was appointed Treasurer to the Funds, and to whom the monies collected will be paid. The following persons were appointed to distribute to the necessitous families of their respective wards, viz.

For New Market ward	Daniel Smith
Dock ward	L. Hollingsworth
Walnut ward	James Cox
South ward	Nalbro Frazer
Lower Delaware	Andrew Bayard
Chesnut ward	John Stille
Middle ward	Israel Whelen
North ward	James Ash
High-street ward	M. Hutchinson
Upper Delaware	W. Montgomery
South Mulberry	Andrew Geyer
North Mulberry	Godfrey Haga

Published by order of the Meeting,
ROBERT RALSTON, Secretary.
Philad. 29th Sept. 1794.

Extract of a letter from Kingston (Jamaica) dated August 15.

"The fever still continues with increased mortality, and the hot months will not a little strengthen the dreadful contagion; not one in ten, even now, escapes its baneful influence. Several medical consultations have been held, and such directions given, that, we hope, may lead to some efficacious remedies being adopted. One of our physicians, Dr. Grant, adheres to his system of bleeding, and others to the use of mercury, to an extent almost beyond belief—that of 150 grains of calomel."

The fatal disease, we are sorry to learn, is not confined to Kingston alone; but rages, with equal violence, at St. Ann's, Montego-Bay, and other towns in that unfortunate Island, and even on the estates in the country.

Extract of a letter from a Physician in Baltimore, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 23.

"The yellow fever does not yet abate. It commences with more violence and travels with more rapid malignity than formerly. I have patients on whom the first attack commenced variously, with delirium, coma, and syncope, yet I meet it in every form, without fears as to its issue; for I can look back sixteen days, over a very numerous list, which increases every day, without any reflection, that I have lost one patient. Yet death stalks widely around and hurries numbers to their grave. In the Potter's field alone, in which strangers only are buried, six or eight are interred every 24 hours, especially in the night. How consoling is that view, which presents a success not broken by a single death? I have patients under the worst forms of the disease, but I generally bring it to a close on the second or third day. Purging and bleeding are the only remedies required; and these disarm the disease. Another gratifying circumstance is, that many of the physicians wonder how they could have doubted so long. Some who denied and ridiculed the opinion two weeks ago, now condescend to acknowledge that "we have something unusual and alarming among us." They bend their practice to the fears, and advance from purging to bleeding; others having once denied the presence of such a disease, as the yellow fever, will I expect never change their assertions, whatever may be their real sentiments, lest they impeach themselves of ignorance and want of discernment. We have exciting causes of every description. A mate of a vessel was seized instantly with the most violent symtoms of the disease, from a severe blow on the head by a cable. As the disease becomes more malignant, bleeding becomes proportionally more beneficial, and more speedily required. It will not do to lose 12 or 24 hours, for in that time, I have heard of several cases ending fatally. In most cases, there are no premonitary symptoms; the contagion acts like lightning instantaneously and violent.

A medical gentleman just now informed me, that he had been obliged to give a woman seventy grains of calomel, and one hundred and twenty of jalap, to produce only four stools. He also bleeds and with "amazing advantage." This person laughed two weeks ago at the assertion we publicly made, that we had the yellow fever to contend with. He is reformed, and thereby contributes to our triumph. The fever proves more contagious every day. No person (who is not absolutely mad) can deny it. Some very useful citizens who marched from town on Wednesday last, are since dead at Frederick. The fatigue proved here the exciting cause—the pulse varies much; I have had it from 35 to 142 strokes in a minute—It rises invariably after bleeding, and becomes more full even in those cases where it was scarcely perceptible, but enough so to discover its tension—The bleeding instantly lessens or removes the racking pains in the head, and limbs. Purging has the same effect on the pain in the back. This simple mode of treatment generally removes the vomiting, coma, delirium, hæmorrage, and prevents the yellow colour of the skin. In the practice of some others, the same happy effects are not observed, because they follow a different plan. All who die are excessively yellow, and have the black vomit, &c. Do not look into our papers for any thing respecting the state of this town—No printer dare insert a word about the yellow fever.

I bled to-day a man whose eye was fiery, and pupil excessively dilated in every light. As the blood flowed, his pupil contracted itself to its natural dimensions. This man is a butcher. He was in Philadelphia all last Summer and Autumn, and assisted in carrying out and burying many dead of the yellow fever. Yet he never caught the disorder. He has been much less exposed here, but is now very ill. I visited yesterday evening, a young woman, two days ill, unable to move, pains violent, thought by her friends to be dying. Her pulse quick, almost imperceptible. Yet from her other symptoms, I was obliged to bleed her. Her pulse immediately rose, became full and slower, and this morning, she feels pretty well. I had given her some purges also. On an average, as far as I can collect, about twelve die daily. I have four patients in one small room but eight feet square.

Philadelphia County, Sept 26, 1794.

At a meeting held at the Widow Lesher's in Germantown, this day, the following gentlemen were named a committee to confer with a committee from the City of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, on a ticket for senators, to represent the district in the senate of the state, viz.

William Robinson, sen. George Forepaugh, Alex. Martin, Thomas Dungan, and George Gray; who are requested to attend at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third street, this day, October 1, at two o'clock. Should a committee from the City or County of Delaware be named, they are also requested to attend at that time.

By order of the meeting,
Thomas Dungan, chairman.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Cumberland County, State of New Jersey.

Fellow Electors,

NOW is the time to act like freemen. We have been *imposed* upon two often already. Witness, the Road. Bridge, Lane, and Militia Laws. Don't make *Cat's paws* of yourselves, nor give your votes for any man who is an *Office-hunter*, and means to make a stepping block of your shoulders to raise himself into office. Such a person, be his abilities what they may, ought not to be elected into the legislature. 1st. Because instead of *serving* you he will *barter away* your interest and the public good to procure himself votes into office. 2d. Because you will loose his service in the legislature, as his election into office will vacate his seat there; and 3d. Because it will put you to the needless trouble and expense of another election to fill the vacancy, and in the mean time the interest of the county and of the state *must suffer* by losing a member of the legislature, perhaps during the whole of a very important session. *Three* words to the wise are sufficient. Think well on it before it be too late, and vote like true republicans.

AN ELECTOR.

September 22d, 1794.

*** The INHABITANTS of the County of Chester, are hereby requested to meet at the Centre house, kept by *Abraham Marshall*, in West Bradford, on FRIDAY the 10th Day of October next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. in order to form a TICKET for the ensuing Election. Sept. 29.

*** The Members of the Society for the relief of poor distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, on Monday, October 6th, 1794, at the Carpenters Hall, in the Court going up to the United States Bank, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

To be Sold by Private Sale.

TWO certain tracts or parcels of Land, situate in the township of Goshen, in Chester county, viz. a Plantation, containing about 86 acres, with a good mansion-house, barn, stables, and spring-house, over a never failing spring of water; on the premises are 20 acres of good woodland, and six acres of meadow, the rest good arable land, bounded by lands of John Lockhart and others, within two miles of the seat of justice in said county. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, John Lockhart, at West-Chester, or Benjamin Mattack, inn keeper, at the sign of the Boot. Also a certain tract, being part of, and contiguous to, the lands aforesaid, containing 53 acres, about ten acres of good woodland, and a compleat situation for a mansion-house, having a never-failing spring. The whole will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. Apply as above, or to

* PRISCILLA ROGERS.

Andrew Shulter and Rosina his Wife, and John Lamb and Maria Barbara his Wife,
vs.
Ludwick Shieb, Elizabeth Shieb, and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of York County.——

BILL to perpetuate testimony concerning the Title of a Messuage and the southern Moiety of Lot No. 235, situate on the eastern side of Water street, in York Town, in the county of York, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

IN pursuance of the Order and Rule of the said Court, Notice is hereby given, that the depositions of John Morris, John Hay, Stophel Louman, Mr. Fisher, and others, will be taken at the Court-house, in York-Town, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before Andrew Billmyer, Conrad Lamb, and William M'Clellan, Esquires, or some two or one of them, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of the said Witnesses, concerning the Title aforesaid.

JOHN EDIE, Prothonotary.
York Town, Sept. 9. * 4sw

Public Notice is hereby given

To the FREEMEN of the CITY and COUNTY of PHILADELPHIA.

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the CITY and COUNTY aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, where the Freemen of the district of Southwark, and of the townships of the Northern-Liberties, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley and Kingsessing, are also to hold their Elections. The Freemen of the townships of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, are to hold their Elections at the Union School house in Germantown: And the Freemen of the other townships in the said county, are to hold their Elections at the house now or late of John Barnsley, in Buffeltown, in the township of Lower Dublin. The Judges, Inspectors, &c. for the present year, to be chosen according to the directions of the late act to regulate the General Elections; and the Returns to be made as usual. The Election to be opened between the hours of ten in the morning and one in the afternoon; at which places the Electors of the city and county are to choose,

One Representative for the City of Philadelphia, and
One Representative for the County of Philadelphia,
} in Congress.

Four persons for Representatives of the Senate,
} for the city of Philadelphia, for the county of do. and for the county of Delaware.

Six persons for Representatives for the City,
Six persons for Representatives for the county,
} in Gen. Assembly.

Two persons for Sheriffs for the City and County.

One Commissioner for the City and County.

And the Constables of the city and county are required to hold their Elections in their respective Wards and Townships, on Saturday the 11th day of October next, to elect Township and Ward Assessors and Inspectors, to attend at the said General Election at the State house aforesaid.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.
Philadelphia, Sept. 13th 1794. tu. t. tE

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I SAMUEL HUGGINS, intend to make application to the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey, on the second Tuesday of their next sitting, at Trenton, for an Act to divorce me from Sarah Huggins my wife.

SAMUEL HUGGINS.
Salem County, West New-Jersey,
22d Sept. 1794. †

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LARGE and convenient MERCHANT MILL, with two water-wheels, and two pair of Burr stones, all in compleat repair for manufacturing wheat, situate on Wissahiccon creek, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, within 11 miles of the city, together with a large and elegant stone house, stone spring house, barn and stables, about 10 acres of good meadow, and 30 or 40 of arable land, with a large orchard of best grafted fruit: the situation of this Mill is equal to any in these parts for procuring wheat, being between the Bethlehem and Reading roads, and within one mile of either. For further information enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN PAUL.
September 23, 1794. 4t. ‖

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a Negro BOY 16 years of age, named QUOMINI, rather small of his age: had on and took with him, a drab coloured coattee, one pair striped linen trowsers, one pair plain do. two coarse shirts, two cloth vests, one nankeen do. an old castor hat with a high crown, and old shoes with buckles. Any person who will secure the said Boy, in any jail in the United States, and give information thereof, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JAMES STRATTON.
Swedesborough, New-Jersey, Sept. 23, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from the Constable of Williamstown, on the 17th instant, a certain MOSES MOORE, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has lost the big toe off his right foot; he was committed for stealing a Cow. Whoever takes up said Moses Moore, and secures him in any jail, or to the subscriber, in Chester county, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me,

DANIEL DOWLING.
September 24, 1794. ¶

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Honeybrook township, Chester county, on the night of the 23d inst. a Sorrel HORSE, well advanced in years, about 14 or 15 hands high, he is in good order and well made for the geers, a natural trotter, and shod before, his mane lately trimmed, and hangs to the off side; he is grey about the head. Whoever takes and secures said Horse and Thief, so that the Thief may be brought to justice, and the subscriber get his Horse again, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars, and all reasonable charges, for the Horse only, paid by

JOSEPH DARLINTON.
September 23, 1794. ‡

WAS taken up, on the [illegible] inst. in the shed of the subscriber, living in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, a brown HORSE, rising five years old, between 15 and 16 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN IRWIN.
Sept. 12, 1794. *

MUSTARD SEED.

THE highest price given for Mustard seed, by

Christian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia. Where they have for sale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

September 23, 1794. tbctf.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, deceased, who signed an acquittance or discharge in his Case, dated the 14th of the 4th month, 1771, are hereby notified, that a dividend is intended to be made the 1st day of November next, among such of the said Creditors as shall, on or before that date, produce to the subscriber their respective demands, duly authenticated---This being the final dividend, those Creditors who neglect a timely compliance, will be excluded from any portion of the property now in the hands of

JOSEPH HILBORNE, surv. Trustee.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1794.

Forty Dollars Reward.

ON the 12th instant a Man, with a brown Mare, came to the house of the subscriber, between seven and eight o'Clock in the evening, when he ordered his mare to pasture, in the morning the mare was gone, and he took a Horse of mine, but afterwards got his mare at the next tavern, and went off with both; the Horse was a grey, about 15 hands high, six years old next spring, both trots and hand-gallops, and on his near hind foot it appears as if he had a ring bone. The man is tall and slim, wore a blue coat, with lappels and sugar-loaf buttons, corduroy trowsers, and boots under them, said he lived in Minisink. Whoever secures the above described man, with the horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Horse, paid by

DANIEL COOPER.

Upper Saucon township, ‡
Northampton county, Sept. 15, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Andrew Mowser, deceased, late of Upper Hanover township, in Montgomery county, by bonds, notes, book debts, or otherwise, are requested to come and pay off their respective debts to the subscribers, Administrators of said estate, on or before the 27th day of November next, otherwise they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be adjusted, by

JOHN MOWSER, } Administrators.
JACOB MOWSER, }

Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, Sept. 17, 1794. *

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, on the 15th instant, a certain JOHN HILL, by trade a Miller, a short, slim made man, of a pale complexion, and carries his head remarkably high: he wears a dark brown cassimer coat, and a long drab coloured surtout with metal buttons. Whoever apprehends the above described Villian, and lodges him either in the jail of Philadelphia or Bucks county, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, from

JOSHUA WOOLSTON.

Middletown, Bucks county, Sept. 22, 1794. †

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on the Ridge road, on the night of the 18th inst. a young bay dun MARE, between three and four years old, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, her near hind foot white, she has a young Colt, which was left behind. Whoever will secure and bring her to the subscriber, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by

JOHN SLATER.

Sept. 20, 1794. *

To be Sold by Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at noon, at the house of ARCHER GIFFORD, in Newark, New-Jersey, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the following

TRACTS OF LAND,

BELONGING to the American Iron Company, situate at Ringwood, Long-Pond, and Charlottenburg, in the counties of Bergen and Morris, in the said state of New-Jersey, viz.

Twelve Tracts of Land, containing about 6533 acres, situate at Ringwood, on part of which the Ringwood mansion-house and store are erected.

Four Tracts of Land, containing about 6156 acres, situate on Long-Pond river.

Seven Tracts of Land, containing about 6165 acres, situate at Charlottenburg.

These estates are well worthy the attention of any gentleman or company, inclined to engage extensively in Iron-works. There are several buildings, and some considerable improvements, on these lands; about 250 acres of excellent meadow are already made, and much more might be added at a small expence. On the premises there are several very convenient seats for furnaces, forges, mills, &c. There are also some very valuable Iron-Mines. Most of the unimproved parts of these lands are covered with fine healthy timber.

These estates will be shewn by Captain Joseph Board, of Ringwood, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to him, or to

EDWARD EDWARDS,
in Philadelphia, at the corner of Sixth and Race streets.

September 13. wtf.

Life of Howard.

This Day is Published, by

J. ORMROD,

(Price 75 Cents)

At Franklin's Head, No. 21, Chesnut street,

A VIEW of the LIFE, TRAVELS and PHILANTHROPIC LABOURS of the late *JOHN HOWARD, Esq. L. L. D. F. R. S.* Embellished with a striking likeness of that Citizen of the World.---By JOHN AIKEN, M. D. To which is subjoined an ODE, inscribed to JOHN HOWARD, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esquire.

FROM realm to realm, with cross or crescent crown'd,
Where'er mankind and misery are found,
O'er burning sands, deep waves, and wilds of snow,
Great HOWARD journeying seeks the house of woe.
Down many a winding step to dungeons dank,
Where anguish wails aloud, and fetters clank:
To caves bestrew'd with many a mould'ring bone.
And cells, whose echoes only learn to groan;
Onward he moves!—Disease and death retire,
And murm'ring demons hate him, and admire.

September 8. 6w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market street, Philadelphia,

AN Impartial History of the French Revolution, from its commencement to the death of the queen, and the execution of the Gironde party. Price 2 dollars.

Plowden's-History of the British Empire, from May 1792, to December 1793, a very interesting work, unveiling the real causes of the present destructive war between England and France. Price a dollar and a quarter.

Charlotte, a Tale of Truth. A truly pathetic and interesting novel, by Mrs. Rowson, of the new theatre, Philadelphia. Price five eighths of a dollar.

History of Algiers, with a map of Barbary. A quarter dollar.

Carey's Account of the Yellow Fever; in blue paper. Half a dollar.

Ladies compleat Pocket Library, second edition: containing, Hannah More's essays—Gregory's legacy—Lambert's advice—Pennington's advice—Swift's letter to a married lady—and More's fables. Price 87 and a half cents.

War Atlas; containing, maps of the United Provinces, Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and West-Indies. Two dollars.

Catechism of Man—shewing from sound principles, and established facts, the rights and duties of every rational being. Price 18 and a half cents.

Journey to Jerusalem, 20 cents.

Academy of Compliments, 20 cents.

Seven Champions of Christendom, 20 cents.

Destruction of Troy, 20 cents.

Peyton's Grammar, to teach Frenchmen the English pronunciation, 50 cents.

Said CAREY has for Sale.

Margarot's Trial for seditious Practices, 50 cents.

Fille de Chambre, by Mrs. Rowson, 67 and a half cents.

Arabian Nights Entertainment, 2 vols. One dollar 60 cents.

A handsome edition of Conductor Generalis. Two dollars.

Paine's Works, including both parts of the rights of man. Two dollars.

Mason's Treatise on Self-knowledge, 75 cents.

Willison's afflicted Man's Companion.

Doddridge's rise and progress of Religion in the Soul.

Art of Speaking, 75 cents.

American Theatre, a beautiful collection of plays, in 2 vols. containing, Gustavus Vasa, Belle's stratagem, Provoked husband, Natural son, the stoops to conquer, Busy body, Barbarossa, Foundling, West-Indian, and Hamlet. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.

Select Farces—Lying valet, Farmer, Bon Ton, Quaker, Agreeable surprise, Citizen, King and miller of Mansfield, and Midas. Price, neatly bound, a dollar.

Interesting Narrative of the Life of Gustavus Vasa, an African: written by himself. One dollar.

Dodsley's Fables, with 190 cuts, 67 and a half cents.

Zimmerman on Solitude, 87 and a half cents.

Frugal Housewife, or complete woman cook, 37 and a half cents.

Taplin's Farriery, a new edition. Two dollars 25 cents.

Modern Practice of Farriery, or complete horse doctor, 31 cents.

New Robinson Crusoe, 87 and a half cents.

Lavater's Essay on Physiognomy. One dollar 33 cents.

Condorcet's Life of Voltaire. One dollar.

Bennet's Letters to Young Ladies, with strictures on female education prefixed, 87 and a half cents.

Warrille's Travels in the United States, 80 cents.

Shaw's Abridgment of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia. One dollar.

Watts's Lyric Poems.

Life and Adventures of Joseph Andrews, 80 cents.

Butler's Analogy between natural and revealed Religion. One dollar 50 cents.

Burlemaqui on natural and political Law. One dollar 75 cents.

Gentleman's Pocket Library. One dollar.

Hervey's Meditations, 80 cents.

Muir's Trial, 75 cents.

September 8. 8w.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jersey,

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the application to me by ANN OFFLEY, widow, one of the grand-daughters and devisees of Samuel Cole, late of Waterford, in Gloucester county, deceased, who claims one undivided third part, the same into three equal parts to be divided, of and in all that tract or tracts of Pine Land, which the said Samuel Cole, in his life time, purchased of David Olephant, situate and lying in the county of Burlington, and township of Evesham, on the southerly side of Catoxon, or Colonel Read's mill-creek, and devised by the last will of the same Samuel Cole, unto the said Ann, and to Rachel, now the wife of Daniel Newbold, and to Martha, deceased, late the wife of Josiah Reeve, all of them the grand-daughters of the same Samuel Cole, which said tract or tracts of land contain, or are supposed to contain, 3000 acres of land, more or less, I have nominated Hudson Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, of Burlington county, commissioners, to divide the said tract or tracts of land, and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my house in Burlington, on the 27th day of October next, the same Hudson Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, will then be appointed commissioners, to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, passed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1789." Given under my hand, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1794.

*6sp JAMES KINSEY.

WHEREAS my Wife, SARAH KIMBLE, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause: This is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

ANTHONY KIMBLE.

September 15, 1794. ¶

Twenty-five Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in West Marlborough township, Chester county, a Servant GIRL, named CATHERINE M'CORMACK, about 16 years of age; had on, when she went away, a plain black silk bonnet, black silk handkerchief, a white shirting short gown, patched under the arms, a dark coloured drugget petticoat, striped with a light colour, and an old pair of wooden heeled calfskin shoes, and took with her a white muslin habit, but it is likely she may get some assistance, and change her cloaths, as she is of a bold forward disposition. She has brown hair, grey eyes, and much freckled. Whosoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that her master gets her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JEREMIAH BARNARD.

8th Mo. 14, 1794. *

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HALLOWELL, late of Abington township, in Montgomery county, miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are desired to produce the same for settlement, to

MARTHA HALLOWELL, Administratrix.
WM. HALLOWELL, and } Administrators.
JOHN THOMPSON, }

Abington, 9th Mo. 3, 1794. *

WAS committed to my custody on the 18th day of August, 1794, a certain Negro MAN, who says his name is GEORGE, but says he is free, and was born of free parents, in Lancaster county, old Virginia; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, much marked with the small pox, and is about 24 years of age. His master, if he has any, is requested to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date, for his expences, by

JOHN BURG, Jailer.

Lancaster Jail, September 5, 1794 *

WHEREAS Malew, the wife of the subscriber, being unhappily deranged in her reasonable faculties, has wasted and made away with my property, and continues so to do, and is otherwise disorderly; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting, or having any dealings whatsoever with her on my account, as I do not intend to pay any debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

JOHN WALKER.

Brandywine township, Chester county, September 2, 1794. ¶

CAME to the subscriber's Place, living on the Ridge road, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of July last, a Brown HORSE, both his hind feet white, has a star and snip on his forehead, walks crippling, as if his hind legs were hoppled, and is about 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold in three weeks from the date hereof, to defray the expence of his keeping.

NATHAN LEVERING.

September 2, 1794. *

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD ROBERTS, deceased, late of the township of Rockhill, in Bucks county, are requested to make payment without loss of time; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to call for payment on Mathew Fitzwater, of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, or Elizabeth Tyson, of Rockhill township, Bucks county.

MATHEW FITZWATER, Executor.
ELIZABETH TYSON, Executrix.

September 6, 1794. *

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, by the Reverend JOHN DICKINS, Philadelphia; Mr. JOHN THELWELL, Wilmington; Mr. JAMES STERLING, Burlington; and Messrs. PARRETT & CATTLE, Salem, New-Jersey,

Truth Vindicated;

Or, a SCRIPTURAL ESSAY; wherein the vulgar and frivolous Cavils, commonly urged against the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, are briefly considered, in a LETTER TO A FRIEND.—By JOHN FFIRTH.

To which is added: A remarkable CONVERSION of an INDIAN. The whole being neatly bound—Price 3s. ¶

Lane & Godfrey,

At their Stores on Chesnut street Wharf, have just received from Boston—A Quantity of

Mackarel and Salmon,

Of which they intend keeping a constant supply: Also, Bar, Rod, Sheet and Hoop Iron; Stoves and Castings of all kinds, country made Spades and Shovels, Screw Augers, &c. &c.

August 26, 1794. ctf. *

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for sale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and numerous streams of water are interspersed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obstruction, navigable to the Susquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itself into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Susquehannah.

It affords numerous mill seats, and in its course creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are intersected by creeks of considerable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the settlers,

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the most convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles distant from many parts of the settlement.

The Susquehannah affords an easy and safe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the distance, in several places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own interest with that of the inhabitants, are disposed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile square, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a school, and 100 acres for the first resident clergyman, of any denomination of christians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly answered.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on the 12th instant, from the Plantation of the subscriber, in Marlborough township, in the county of Montgomery, a bright bay MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, hath a white spot between the breast and shoulder-blade, on the right side, a natural trotter, about 8 years old. Whoever discovers the Thief and Mare, and will bring the Thief to conviction, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, by

HENRY SCHAFFER.

Marlborough township, Montgomery county, August 17, 1794. ¶

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OCTOBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 365.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1794.

Philadelphia, October 8.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1794.

Yesterday afternoon an expres arrived at this Office, with dispatches from Major Gen. Wayne, to the Secretary of War, of which the following are copies.

JOHN STAGG, junr. Chf. Clk.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Grand Glaize, 14th August, 1794.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the army under my command took poſſeſſion of this very important poſt on the morning of the 8th inſt. the enemy, on the preceding evening, having abandoned all their ſettlements, towns and villages, with ſuch apparent marks of ſurpriſe and precipitation, as to amount to a poſitive proof that our approach was not diſcovered by them until a few days previous to our arrival.

I had made ſuch demonſtrations, for a length of time previous to taking up our line of march, as to induce the ſavages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages to the left, or towards Roche de Bout by the right, which ſeems appear to have produced the deſired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to thoſe points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiſcovered, by a devious route, i. e. in a central direction, and which would be impracticable for an army, except in a dry ſeaſon, ſuch as then preſented.

Thus, Sir, we have gained poſſeſſion of the grand emporium of the hoſtile Indians of the weſt, without loſs of blood. The very extenſive and highly cultivated fields and gardens, ſhew the work of many hands. The margins of thoſe beautiful rivers, the Miamis of the Lakes and Au Glaize, appear like one continued village for a number of miles, both above and below this place, nor have I ever beheld ſuch immenſe fields of corn in any part of America, from Canada to Florida.

We are now employed in compleating a ſtrong ſtockade fort, with four good blockhouſes, by way of baſtions, at the confluence of Au Glaize and the Miamis, which I have called Defiance: another fort was alſo erected on the bank of the St. Mary's, twenty-four miles advanced of Recovery, which was named Adams, and endowed with proviſion, and a proper garriſon.

Every thing is now prepared for a forward move to-morrow morning towards Roche de Bout, or Foot of the Rapids, where the Britiſh have a regular fortification, well ſupplied with artillery, and ſtrongly garriſoned; in the vicinity of which the fate of the campaign will probably be decided, as, from the beſt and moſt recent intelligence, the enemy are there collected in force, and joined by the militia of Detroit, &c. &c. poſſeſſed of ground very unfavourable for cavalry to act in, yet notwithſtanding this unfavourable intelligence, and unpleaſant circumſtance of ground, I do not deſpair of ſucceſs, from the ſpirit and ardour of our troops, from the generals down to the privates, both of the Legion and the Mounted Volunteers. Yet I have thought proper to offer the enemy a laſt overture of peace, and as they have every thing that is dear and intereſting now at ſtake, I have reaſon to expect they will liſten to the propoſition mentioned in the enclofed copy of an addreſs, diſpached yeſterday by a ſpecial flag, who I ſent under circumſtances that will inſure his ſafe return, and which may eventually ſpare the effuſion of much human blood.

But, ſhould war be their choice, that blood be upon their own heads! America ſhall no longer be inſulted with impunity. To an all-powerful and juſt God I therefore commit myſelf and gallant army, and have the honor to be, with every conſideration of reſpect and eſteem,

Your moſt obedient,
And very humble ſervant,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

The Hon. Major Gen. H. Knox,
Secretary of War.

To the Delawares, Shawaneſe, Miamis, and Wyandots, and to each and every of them, and to all other nations of Indians northweſt of the Ohio—to whom it may concern;

I ANTHONY WAYNE, Major-General, and Commander in Chief of the Federal army now at Grand Glaize, and Commiſſioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for ſettling the terms upon which a permanent and laſting peace ſhall be made with each and every of the hoſtile tribes or nations of Indians northweſt of the Ohio, and of the ſaid United States—Actuated by the pureſt principles of humanity, and urged by pity for the errors into which bad and deſigning men have led you, from the head of the army now in poſſeſſion of your abandoned villages and ſettlements, do hereby once more extend the friendly hand of peace towards you, and invite each and every of the hoſtile tribes of Indians, to appoint deputies to meet me and my army, without delay, between this place and Roche-de-Bout, in order to ſettle the preliminaries of a laſting peace, which may eventually and ſoon reſtore to you,—the Delawares, Miamies, Shawaneſe, and all other tribes and nations lately ſettled at this place, and on the margins of the Miami and Auglaiſe rivers, to your late grounds and poſſeſſions; and to preſerve you and our diſtreſſed and helpleſs women and children from danger and famine, during the preſent fall and enſuing winter.

The army of the United States is ſtrong and powerful, but they love mercy and kindneſs more than war and deſolation: and to remove any doubts, or apprehenſions of danger, to the perſons of the deputies whom you may appoint to meet this army, I hereby pledge my ſacred honour for their ſafety and return: and ſend Chriſtopher Miller, an adopted Shawanoe, and a Shawanoe warrior, whom I took priſoner two days ago, as a flag, who will advance in their front to meet me.

Mr. Miller was taken priſoner by a party of my warriors ſix moons ſince, and can teſtify to you the kindneſs I have ſhewn to your people, my priſoners, that is five warriors and two women, who are now all ſafe and well at Greenville.

But ſhould this invitation be diſregarded, and my flag, Mr. Miller, be detained or injured, I will immediately order all thoſe priſoners to be put to death, without diſtinction, and ſome of them are known to belong to the firſt families of your nations.

Brothers, be no longer deceived, or led aſtray by the falſe promiſes and language of the bad white men at the foot of the Rapids.—They have neither the power nor inclination to protect you. No longer ſhut your eyes to your true intereſt and happineſs, nor your ears to this laſt overture of peace; but in pity to your innocent women and children—come and prevent the further effuſion of your blood,—let them experience, indeed, the friendſhip of the United States of America, and the invaluable bleſſings of peace and tranquility.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE, &c. &c.
Grand Glaize, 13th Auguſt, 1794.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, Auguſt 28, 1794.

SIR,

IT is with infinite pleaſure that I now announce to you the brilliant ſucceſs of the Federal army under my command, in a general action with the combined force of the hoſtile Indians, and a conſiderable number of the Volunteers and militia of Detroit, on the 20th inſt. on the Banks of the Miamis, in the vicinity of the Britiſh poſt and garriſon at the foot of the Rapids.

The army advanced from this place on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 18th ——The 19th we were employed in making a temporary poſt for the reception of our ſtores and baggage, and in reconnoitering the poſition of the enemy, who were encamped behind a thick buſhy wood and the Britiſh fort.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns, agreeably to the ſtanding order of march, the Legion on the right, its right flank covered by the Miami—one brigade of Mounted Volunteers on the left—under Brigadier General Todd, and the other in the rear, under Brigadier General Barbee. A ſelect Battalion of Mounted Volunteers moved in front of the Legion, commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep ſufficiently advanced, and to give timely notice for the troops to form in caſe of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

After advancing about 5 miles, Maj. Price's Corps received ſo ſevere a fire from the enemy, who were ſecreted in the woods and high graſs, as to compel them to retreat

The legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a cloſe thick wood, which extended for miles on our left, and for a very conſiderable diſtance in front the ground being covered with old fallen timber, probably occaſioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the moſt favorable covert for their mode of warfare.

The Savages were formed in three lines, within ſupporting diſtance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river—I ſoon diſcovered, from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines, that the enemy were in full force in front, in poſſeſſion of their favourite ground, and endeavouring to turn our left flank: I therefore gave orders for the ſecond line to advance to ſupport the firſt, and directed Major General Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the ſavages, with the whole of the Mounted Volunteers, by a circuitous route, at the ſame time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouſe the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up to deliver a cloſe and well directed fire on the backs, followed by a briſk charge, ſo as not to give them time to load again.

I alſo ordered Captain M. Campbell, who commanded the Legionary Cavalry, to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, and which afforded a favourable field for that corps to act in. All thoſe orders were obeyed with ſpirit and promptitude, but ſuch was the impetuoſity of the charge by the firſt line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were drove from all their coverts in ſo ſhort a time, that although every poſſible exertion was uſed by the ſecond line of the Legion, and by Generals Scott, Todd and Barbee, of the Mounted Volunteers, to gain their proper poſitions, but part of each could get up in ſeaſon to participate in the action, the enemy being drove, in the courſe of one hour, more than two miles through the thick woods already mentioned, by leſs than one half their number.

From every account the enemy amounted to two thouſand combatants; the troops actually engaged againſt them were ſhort of 900. This horde of ſavages, with their allies, abandoned themſelves to flight, and diſperſed with terror and diſmay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet poſſeſſion of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the Britiſh garriſon, as you will obſerve by the enclofed correſpondence between Major Campbell the commandant, and myſelf, upon the occaſion.

The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army, from the Generals down to the Enſigns, merit my higheſt approbation.

There were however ſome, whoſe rank and ſituation placed their conduct in a very conſpicuous point of view, and which I obſerved with pleaſure, and the moſt lively gratitude, among whom I muſt beg leave to mention Brigadier General Wilkinſon, and Col. Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the Legion, whoſe brave example inſpired the troops: To thoſe I muſt add the names of my faithful and gallant Aids de Camp, Captains De Butts, Thomas Lewis and Lieut. Harriſon, who with the Adjutant General Major Mills, rendered the moſt eſſential ſervice, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to preſs for victory.

Lieut. Covington, upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved, cut down two ſavages with his own hand, Lieut. Webb one, in turning the enemy's left flank.

The wounds received by Captains Slough and Prior, and Lieut. Campbell Smith, an extra Aid de Camp to General Wilkinſon of the Legionary Infantry, and Capt. Van Renſelaer of the Dragoons; Capt. Rawlins, Lieut. M'Kenny and Enſign Duncan, of the Mounted Volunteers, bear honourable teſtimony of their bravery and conduct.

Captains Howell, Lewis and Brock, with their companies of Light Infantry, had to ſuſtain an unequal fire for ſome time, which they ſupported with fortitude; in fact every officer and ſoldier who had an opportunity to come into action, diſplayed that true bravery which will always inſure ſucceſs; and here permit me to declare that I never diſcovered more true ſpirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the Mounted Volunteers, and I am well perſuaded, that had the enemy maintained their ground for one half hour longer, they would have moſt ſeverely felt the proweſs of that corps.

But whilſt I pay this juſt tribute to the living, I muſt not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of thoſe worthy and brave officers, Captain M. Campbell of the dragoons, and Lieut. Towles of the light infantry of the legion, who fell in the firſt charge.

Enclofed is a particular return of the killed and wounded—the loſs of the enemy was more than double to that of the Federal army—the woods were ſtrewed for a conſiderable diſtance with the dead bodies of Indians, and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with Britiſh muſkets and bayonets.

We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Miami, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houſes and corn fields were conſumed and deſtroyed for a conſiderable diſtance, both above and below Fort Miamis, as well as within piſtol ſhot of that Garriſon, who were compelled to remain tacit ſpectators to this general devaſtation and conflagration, among which was the houſe, ſtores and property of Col. M'Kee, the Britiſh Indian agent, and principal ſtimulator of the war now exiſting between the United States and the Savages.

The army returned to this place on the 27th by eaſy marches, laying waſte the villages and corn fields for about fifty miles on each ſide of the Miamis, there remains yet a number of villages and a great quantity of corn to be conſumed or deſtroyed upon Au Glaize and the Miamis above this place, which will be effected in the courſe of a few days.

In the interim we ſhall improve Fort DEFIANCE, and as ſoon as the eſcort returns with the neceſſary ſupplies from Greenville and Fort Recovery, the army will proceed to the Miamis villages, in order to accompliſh the object of the campaign.

It is however not improbable that the enemy may make one deſperate effort againſt the army, as it is ſaid that a reinforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miamis from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margins and iſlands of the lakes.

This is a buſineſs rather to be wiſhed for than dreaded, whilſt the army remains in force: their numbers will only tend to confuſe the Savages, and the victory will be the more complete and deciſive, and which may eventually inſure a permanent and happy peace.

Under theſe impreſſions I have the honor to be your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

N. B. I had forgot to mention, that I met my flag on the 16th, who was returning with an evaſive anſwer, in order to gain time for the arrival of the reinforcement mentioned by the Shawneſe Indian, and which actually did arrive two days before the action.

The honorable
Major General H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Federal Army, commanded by Major General Wayne, in the action of the 20th Auguſt, 1794.

Squadron of dragoons; killed, 1 captain 1 ſerjeant, 1 private—wounded, 1 captain, 8 privates,

Artillery; wounded, 1 private,

Firſt Sub Legion; killed, 1 private; wounded, 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 9 privates,

Second Sub Legion; killed, 2 privates; wounded, 6 privates.

Third Sub Legion; killed, 1 ſerjeant, 6 privates; wounded, 1 ſerjeant, 2 corporals, 2 muſicians, 27 privates.

Fourth Sub Legion; killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 11 privates; wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.

Kentucky Volunteers; killed, 7 privates; wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 10 privates.

TOTAL KILLED——1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 ſerjeants, 28 privates: wounded, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 4 ſerjeants, 3 corporals 2 muſicians, 84 privates.

Names of Officers killed; Captain Robert M. Campbell, of dragoons; Lieut. Henry B. Towles, 4th ſub legion.

Names of Officers wounded; Captain Solomon Van Renſelear, dragoons; Captain Abner Prior, 1ſt ſub legion; Capt. Jacob Slough, 4th ſub legion; Lieut. Campbell Smith, 4th ſub legion, acting as an extra aid to Brigadier Gen. Wilkinſon.

Captain Rawlins, Lieut. M'Kenny, and Enſign Duncan, of the Kentucky Volunteers.

Signed JOHN MILLS, major of infantry and adiutant general.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Between Major General WAYNE and Major Wm. CAMPBELL,

No. 1.

SIR,

An army of the United States of America, ſaid to be under your command, having taken poſt on the banks of the Miamis, for upwards of the laſt twenty-four hours, almoſt within the reach of the guns of this fort, being a poſt belonging to his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, occupied by his Majeſty's troops, and which I have the honour to command, it becomes me to inform myſelf, as ſpeedily as poſſible, in what light I am to view your making ſuch near approaches to this garriſon.

I have no heſitation on my part to ſay, that I know of no war exiſting between Great-Britain and America.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Major 24th Regt. commanding a Britiſh poſt on the banks of the Miamis.

Miamis River, Auſt 21, 1794.
To Major Gen. Wayne, &c. &c. &c.

No 2.

SIR,

I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command to the poſition they at preſent occupy, far within the acknowledged juriſdiction of the United States of America.

Without queſtioning the authority, or the propriety, Sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may without breach of decorum obſerve to you, that were you entitled to an anſwer, the moſt full and ſatisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my ſmall arms yeſterday morning, in the action againſt the hords of ſavages in the vicinity of your poſt; which terminated glorioufly to the American arms; but, had it continued until the Indians, &c. were drove under the influence of the poſt and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progreſs of the victorious army, under my command; as no ſuch poſt was eſtabliſhed at the commencement of the preſent war between the Indians and the United States.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient, and very humble ſevant,

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.
Major General, and Commander in Chief of the Federal army.

Camp on the bank of the Miamis, 21ſt Auguſt, 1794.
To Major William Campbell, &c. &c.

No. 3.

SIR,

Although your letter of yesterday's date fully authorizes me to any act of hostility against the army of the United States of America in this neighbourhood, under your command, yet, still anxious to prevent that dreadful decision, which perhaps is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries, I have forborne for these two days past to resent those insults which you have offered to the British flag flying at this Fort, by approaching it within pistol shot of my works, not only singly, but in numbers with arms in their hands.

Neither is it my wish to wage war with individuals; but should you after this continue to approach my post in the threatning manner you are at this moment doing, my indispensible duty to my King and Country, and the honour of my profession, will oblige me to have recourse to those measures, which thousands of either nation may hereafter have cause to regret, and which I solemnly appeal to God I have used my utmost endeavors to arrest.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with much respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Major 24th regt. commanding at Fort Miamis.

Fort Miamis, August 22d, 1794.
Major General Wayne, &c. &c. &c.

[No other notice was taken of this letter than what is expressed in the following letter. The Fort and works were however reconnoitered in every direction at some points possibly within pistol shot. It was found to be a regular strong work, the front covered by a wide river with four guns mounted in that face. The rear, which was the most susceptible of approach, had two regular bastions; furnished with eight pieces of Artillery, the whole surrounded with a wide deep ditch with horrizontal pickets projecting from the burn of the parapet over the ditch. From the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet was about twenty feet perpendicular; the works were also surrounded by an Abattis, and furnished with a strong garrison.]

No. 4.

Camp, Banks of the Miamis,
22d August, 1794.

SIR,

In your letter of the 21st instant, you declare, "I have no hesitation on my part to say, that I know of no war existing between Great-Britain and America."

I, on my part, declare the same, and that the only cause I have to entertain a contrary idea at present is, the hostile act you are now in commission of, i. e. by recently taking post, far within the well known and acknowledged limits of the United States, and erecting a fortification in the heart of the settlements of the Indian tribes, now at war with the United States.

This, Sir, appears to be an act of the highest aggression, and destructive to the peace and interest of the Union—hence it becomes my duty to desire, and I do hereby desire and demand, in the name of the President of the United States, that you immediately desist from any further act of hostility or aggression, by forbearing to fortify, and by withdrawing the troops, artillery and stores under your orders and direction, forthwith, and removing to the nearest post occupied by his Britannic Majesty's troops at the peace of 1783, and which you will be permitted to do unmolested by the troops under my command.

I am, with very great respect, Sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major William Campbell, &c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

Sir,

I have this moment the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date. In answer to which, I have only to say, that being placed here in the command of a British post, and acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any discussion, either on the right or impropriety of my occupying my present position—those are matters that I conceive will be best left to the ambassadors of our different nations.

Having said this much, permit me to inform you, that I certainly will not abandon this post at the summons of any power whatever, until I receive orders to that purpose from those I have the honour to serve under, or the fortune of war should oblige me,

I must still adhere, Sir, to the purport of my letter this morning, to desire that your army or individuals belonging to it, will not approach within reach of my cannon without expecting the consequences attending it.

Although I have said in the former part of my letter that my situation here is totally military, yet let me add Sir, that I am much deceived if his majesty the king of Great Britain had not a post on this river at and perior to the period you mention.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
With the greatest respect,
Your most obedient
and very humble Servant.

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Major 24th Regt. commanding
at Fort Miamis.

Fort Miamis,
Aug. 22d, 1794.
To Major General Wayne,
&c. &c. &c.

[The only notice taken of this Letter was by immediately setting fire to and destroying every thing within view of the fort and even under the muzzles of the Guns. Had Mr. Campbell carried his threats into execution, it is more than probable he would have experienced a storm.]

PITTSBURGH, September 27.

At a meeting of a considerable number of the inhabitants of Washington and other of the counties on the west of the mountains, the present state of this country with respect to the late convulsion was taken into view; and from comparing information, it appeared to them that the country was in fast progression, if nor wholly arrived, at a state of general submission to the laws; so as to render it unnecessary for any advance of force on the part of the government for the purpose of assisting the civil authority in suppressing insurrection, and preserving peace; and that measures ought to be taken as speedily as may be, to communicate information of this favorable state of affairs to the government.

Resolved therefore, That a meeting of the delegates of townships of the 14th of August, at Parkinson's ferry, be called to convene at the same place, viz. Parkinson's ferry, on Thursday next, the 2d of October, to take the above into consideration; and as it is of great moment, the delegates are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance, and at an early hour that day.

And it is recommended, that all justices of the peace, and members of the committee, obtain and bring forward all signatures of the declaration of submission that may be taken, in order to lay before the committee, and forward to government, with such address or commissioners on the part of the country, as may be thought adviseable.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Sept. 25.

With pleasure we can inform our friends and readers, that matters between the insurgents, in the county of Washington, in this state, are entirely settled; there being upwards of two hundred affected persons under bonds till next court, but the ringleaders are not suffered to give bail, but remain still in gaol till further orders. No doubt some of them will receive punishments adequate to their notorious crimes.

A Correspondent observes, that the four western counties of Pennsylvania, may justly be called the *La Vendee* of the United States, and resembles that part of France, at least in the following particulars. The face of the country is broken and covered with woods, the people opposed to republican principles—inclined to govern by force, and attachment of royalty!

WINCHESTER, Sept. 29.

Extract of a letter from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, dated September 17, 1794.

"We learn that the people in Washington are much disaffected yet—Tom the Tinker informs us in the last Pittsburgh paper, received by yesterday's post, that he has again taken up his commission,—that his mettle is hot, and his [illegible] for calling, &c. &c."

Emissaries who come or are sent in from the counties in Pennsylvania opposed to the Excise Law, would fain have it believed that all the people there are peaceably inclined, and that they have returned to their allegiance:—Such tales may do well enough amongst those patriotic democrats who wish to see a stop put to the preparations now making for chastising their dearly beloved brethren, friends and allies; but every chaste republican, every friend to the laws and government of his country, must discover the drift of these artful insinuations, and will, no doubt, treat them and the propagaters thereof with deserved contempt. Have not the Commissioners, in a letter to one of their Committees set forth, that unless the whole country shall declare their determination peaceably to submit, the hopes of the Executive will not be fulfilled: And is it not evident, from every authentic account, that more than one third of the inhabitants thereof still vociferate for war? Is it not also evident, that in this number is included all the instigators and perpetrators of all the atrocities that have been committed there in defiance of law and order? Will the government then retract, and suffer these restless spirits to escape the vengeance they have so richly merited——suffer them to roam at large to sow the seeds of sedition still deeper, and mature and systemize their diabolical plans?—No, the mighty arm of an offended people is uplifted against them, and will not be stayed, until a sincere contrition for past offences, and a faithful promise to conform to the laws in future, shall be offered up at the shrine of mercy and there accepted,

In addition to the troops mentioned in our last, the quotas from several other counties have arrived.—They are encamped on the common near town, and anxiously wait the signal to march against the disturbers of their country's happiness.

There are upwards of two thousand of this State's quota of the militia now assembled here. The Pittsburgh and Fredericksburgh troops of light horse arrived on Saturday last.

Philadelphia, October 8.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

Port of Philadelphia, 1st October 1794.

The Board of Health, feeling, in common with the rest of their fellow-citizens, a concern for the interest and safety of the city, were induced to make a general invitation to the Faculty, to meet them at the City-Hall, on Tuesday the 30th September, in order that from their communications, a just state of the health of the city might be obtained. Accordingly, the following Physicians were pleased to attend, viz:

Dr. Samuel Duffield,	Dr. Kuhn,
Dr. Parke,	Dr. Hodge,
Dr. Dunlap,	Dr. Currie,
Dr. Wistar,	Dr. Benj. Duffield,
Dr. Porter.	Dr. Annan—and
Dr. Woodhouse.—From the whole of these gentlemen, to the question of a contagious disease, (that is, a disease which had been communicated from one person to another) existing at this time, there were answers in the negative.	

It was then proposed, that cases of autumnal fevers, which were considered dangerous to the patients, should be mentioned—to this

Dr. Currie answered, that an aged female, in a remittent fever, and a boy in the yellow fever, were the only cases apparently dangerous, under his care.

Dr. Benjamin Duffield, has two cases of autumnal remittent fevers, dangerous, without any contagion annexed to them.

Dr. Parke, has one case, considered dangerous.

Dr. Wistar. One case that may be dangerous.

Dr. Hodge. Five cases that probably will become putrid and dangerous.

Dr. Barton, though not present, communicated through a member of the board, that he has no case of a contagious nature.

Drs. Rush and Say, not being present, were so obliging as to make their communication in writing, which are hereto subjoined—from

Dr. Rush. "Out of about thirty patients whom I visit daily, who are confined by bilious remitting and intermitting fevers, twelve of them have fevers of the highest or most inflammatory degree, commonly called yellow fevers. All of them are tending to a favourable issue, and from the mode in which they have been treated, I hope no contagion will be generated by them.

From Dr. Say—"within the compass of my practice there are a number of people labouring under remitting and intermitting fevers—I have had, I have no doubt, several cases within the ten days past, of the malignant fever, though at present I do not know that I have a decided case of that kind.

The Board of Health, in addition to the foregoing remark, that they are not acquainted with any cases of a dangerous nature, other than has been already stated—and upon the whole, cannot but felicitate their fellow citizens, at a time when alarms and injurious reports have been industriously circulated to the prejudice of the health of the city, that amongst the practice of such a number of physicians, there is not one case of a contagious nature apparent, and so very few who are dangerously ill.

The board further have the pleasure to inform the citizens, that although the house at Bush-Hill was prepared for the reception of such sick persons as were proper objects for that place on the 26th of last month, there is not now, nor has there been a single patient there.

By order, and on behalf of the board of health,

JACOB MORGAN, Chairman.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Freemen of the county of Philadelphia, held at the Widow Lesher's Germantown, on Thursday the 2d day of October, for the purpose of forming a ticket for one Member of Congress, a Senator, and six Representatives in the State Legislature for said county. The Rev. William Smith, D. D. in the chair, the following gentlemen were put in nomination by a large majority of votes—viz.——

For Congress,	Samuel Miles,
Senator,	Robert Hare,
Assembly,	Thomas Forrest,
	Joseph M'Goffin,
	Jacob Morgan,
	Edward Heeston,
	Thomas Britton,
	Thomas Paul.

Resolved, That the above be published for the information of the county, and that a copy of the same be sent to our fellow citizens who have marched to the westward.

Resolved, That Doctor William Smith and Mr. Thomas Dungan be a committee to see that the above resolve be executed.

WM. SMITH, Chairman.

Attest, ANDREW GEYER, jun. Sec.

TOWN-MEETING.

Friday, October 3, 1794.

A LARGE and respectable number of the citizens of Philadelphia met this evening, according to adjournment, at the City-hall, to take into consideration the alarming account of a contagious disorder said to prevail at Baltimore, and to devise proper measures to protect the citizens from the effects thereof.

Several letters from different inhabitants of Baltimore were read, and verbal information was given, which fully proved the existence of such a disorder in that town and its vicinity.

Whereupon the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the citizens of Philadelphia now assembled, that the intercourse between us and the town of Baltimore and Fell's point ought to be suspended, until we can be assured of the propriety and safety of restoring it.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty persons be appointed to consider of, and adopt proper measures to prevent all intercourse with the town of Baltimore and its vicinity; and to provide suitable accommodations for persons coming from thence, until, in the opinion of the committee, such persons may be admitted into this city with safety.

Resolved, That Jacob Servos, James Swain, John Brown, George Engle, Godfrey Haga, William Montgomery, Isaac Austin, William Sansom, Thomas Prior, George Bickham, Thomas Morgan, John Stille, Charles Marshal, Samuel Coates, Robert Wain, George Latimer, John M'Culloh, Joseph M'Goffin, William Robinson, jun. and Joseph Huddle, be a committee for the above purpose; the citizens pledging themselves to reimburse to them all monies expended on the occasion.

Attest.

GEORGE LATIMER, Chairman.
WALTER FRANKLIN, Secretary.

The President left Reading on Thursday last for Carlisle—and we learn that the troops are under marching orders from Carlisle for Pittsburgh—the first division are to move forward on the 10th inst.

Extract of a letter from a Physician in Baltimore to his friend in this city, dated September 30.

"I continue to triumph by remedies the most simple, over a disease the most awful I ever saw. Thanks to Heaven and to Dr. Rush for my success. I have departed a little from the Doctor's mode of giving mercury, by giving a scruple of calomel by itself, every five or six hours, while the violent symptoms continue. As soon as the mercury produces a salivation, I congratulate the sick on their being out of danger.

"I have a patient in the yellow fever, from your city. He arrived here yesterday, on the 5th day of the disease. He is as yellow as saffron, and from the advanced stage of the disease, I fear he cannot recover.

"Fell's Point is completely deserted. A midnight silence pervades every part of it. My sensations were indescribable this day in visiting it; the town is nearly evacuated: It is now no longer a scene of business; every person who remains, looks as if a thunderbolt had bursted over his head; indeed distress sets every where in the places lately occupied by business and festivity."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated October 2, 1794.

"Fell's Point has been very sickly, and a little so in town, but at present both places are getting much more healthy, and not a single death in either place as we can learn this day."

Port de Paix, 9th Thermidor, in the 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Stephen Leveaux, Governor General, for the time being, to the Consul of the French Republic at Charleston,

I cannot well express to you, Citizens, the joy we have all experienced at the receipt of your letter. The succour which you have furnished us in war-like stores redoubles, if possible, our zeal and bravery. What a glorious use we shall make of 4000 weight of gunpowder, which you have sent us by Citizen Carvin. In addition to it the brave Captain Hervieux has spared us 100 weight more, and he is determined to render every other assistance in his power.

Every Republican who arrives in our ports produces an effect the most inspiring. Let the event be what it may, we are determined either to be victorious or bury ourselves in the ashes of Port de Paix. Give credit to this declaration, assure all our friends of the truth of it, and let this be told to the mortification of those men, who hate Republicans.

Proclaim to all the world that the officers and soldiers who compose the army which I have the happiness of commanding, are not in want of any thing, and that if every thing shall fail us, we will not perish before we have destroyed our enemies.

I will not add more—We belong to the Republic, to die for it will really be a triumph.

In sending us all the assistance in your power you will do well.

Health and Fraternity.

STEPHEN LAVEAUX.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that his FULLING MILL at Coles-Town, near Haddonfield, is in good order for carrying on the FULLING BUSINESS in a compleat manner. All those who please to favour him with ther custom, may depend upon having their Work well done, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths, Worsteds, &c. will be taken in at John Branson's, in Haddonfield, and at Samuel Cole's, in Moores-Town, where the cloths will be taken away, and returned after being dressed, by the subscriber.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted.

New-Jersey, October 2, 1794.

STOLEN or strayed on the night of the 14th instant, from the Plantation of Thomas Chalfant, in East Marlborough township, Chester county, a Bay HORSE, 7 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet white, has a mark across the near eye, from the stroke of a whip, trots hard: likewise, a small Bay MARE, five years old, not marked with white, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said Creatures, and gives information, so that the owners get them again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, or Four Dollars for either of them, paid by

THOMAS CHALFANT,
MOSES JAQUES.

East Marlborough, Chester county,
9th Mo. 24 1794.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 6.

Last evening arrived here from London, in 56 days, the ship America, Capt. Coit, who has obligingly favoured the Editor with London Papers as late as the 5th of August—As the public are anxious to know the situation of the armies in Europe, a sketch, tho' very brief, must be acceptable. The following is all that can possibly be given in the time previous to the paper's going to press.

☞ From verbal information from Capt. Coit, we learn that Robespiere is beheaded—This information was communicated to him by an officer of a French Frigate which boarded him nine days after he left the Downs. It is said he was executed for the assumption of too great a degree of dictatorship.

There were two French Frigates in company with the one that boarded Captain Coit, who had in tow, a large English ship, which they had captured. The day preceding, Captain Coit passed through a very large fleet, under convoy of three English frigates, besides several other vessels of force.

Several of the passengers in the above vessel, say, that the most prevalent belief in England was, that the French would, without much difficulty, continue to progress into their enemy's dominions, till they had completely got possession of all Holland.

WARSAW, July 13.

On the 11th inst. a Courier arrived here, preceded by 6 postillions blowing their horns, stating, that our troops in Lithuania had not only taken the commercial city of Liebau, in Courland, but the whole of the Dutchy of Courland and Semigallia, which have acknowledged the protection of Kosciusko. Major General Von Mirbach has been appointed Major General there. It appears from this, that only a few Russian troops can have reached our Frontiers from Livonia, as the Poles could not otherwise have undertaken the expedition against Courland.

FRANKFORT, July 20.

The French at Rheingheim Oggerheim and Kirchheim, threatening every where to break through and make a descent.

Prince Hohenlohe is at Pforzheim, near Worms. The greatest part of the magazines of Frahkenthal and Lautern are lost.

A most violent cannonade has been heard during the whole of this morning. The Prussians have lost a great many of men all along their line, without reckoning their Generals Schladem, Voss and Ruchel, who are wounded. The Schladen, Mannstein and Romberg, suffered most. Upwards of a hundred Prussian Officers are either killed or wounded. Had the Prussians attempted to maintain Lautern, they would have risked a loss of 20,000 men, and of being cut off.

BOIS-LE-DUC, July 17.

The Governor of our city having received orders to put the place into a state of defence, has ordered all the sluices to be opened to effect an inundation. This measure has succeeded partially, the want of rain having left the water very low. The same attempt has been made, with as little success, at Huesden, Capelle, and Breda.

FLUSHING, July 28.

The French, for these two or three days, have been in the neighbourhood of Sluys, without coming near enough the town to be annoyed by the garrison; but this morning, it seems, they began in earnest their labour, the effect of which was the complete routing of all the Dutch troops that were placed both here and there, with batteries at the entrance of the opposite side of the Scheldt. Their retreat was cut off from Sluys, so that they were obliged to fly to this place, where they arrived at 4 o'clock this morning; they were about 70 or 80 that escaped hither. We discern very plainly the Carmagnols working at the batteries, which they attempt to construct all along the shore: a Dutch armed brig has been all the morning firing at them, and they return the fire; all this we see from our ramparts.

July 29, 1 o'clock, A. M.

Yesterday we saw very distinctly from this place across the water, which is only 4 miles, a very large body of the French horse and foot marching for Sluys; this was about a quarter past 9 o'clock. About 12 a very heavy cannonade commenced; the result no one can be acquainted with; the French were about 10,000, according to the best judges. The Mynheers began to examine their guns upon the ramparts, and a brig in the offing fired at the Carmagnols as they passed along the sands.

Sir S. Smith and Lord Moira are here. There are 400 pieces of brass cannon in Sluys: but there are not 2000 men to defend it.

We seem all panic struck, and every place given up, for as the French passed over the plain they took a fort mounted with fifty pieces of cannon with only twelve shots fired.

DOVER, Aug. 3.

The French continue the firing on Sluys, and it is said many gun-boats are preparing at Dunkirk to assist them in invading Holland. The Dutch have several men of war at Flushing, to oppose their passage up the Scheldt.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York and his Army continue at Rosendael—The French General has sent His Royal Highness word, that he shall very soon pay him a visit, and His Royal Highness has returned a short answer, that he is ready to receive him. I hope that the compliments on such a business will not be the most agreeable to the Carmagnols.

LONDON, August 1.

There is no news whatever from the British troops; but we are sorry to learn that a detachment of Prince Cobourg's army has been defeated near Maestricht, by the French; and it is said that a foreign Prince was killed.

The 88th Regiment is safely arrived at Bergen-op-Zoom, from Jersey.

Wednesday a Cabinet Council was held at Lord Grenville's Office, at which the Bavarian Minister was present. The principal business, it is said, related to the taking of 30,000 Electoral troops into the British service and pay, to be employed on the Continent.

From Liege, July 19, we learn, "that Namur was evacuated yesterday; the garrison marched to Hoey.

The Austrian artillery and gunners from Namur are passing through this city at this moment, and the French entered that place yesterday without the smallest opposition.

The Imperial army under the Prince of Cobourg is still in the same position.

All the accounts that have been received from the Continent concur in stating, that the French are collecting an immense force in the Netherlands for the purpose of invading Holland. The defence of that Republic will most probably be undertaken by the Dutch and British troops only.

Liege had been abandoned; and the people, it is said, immediately after the departure of the Prince Bishop, sent a deputation to the French, inviting them to take possession of that city.

The successes of the French on the Rhine are so complete, that Frankfort, Manheim, and Mentz, are in danger, and several of the inhabitants have retired with their effects. Others, who were preparing to follow their example, have been prevented by a proclamation issued by the French General, who promises that no one shall be molested in his property.

The following narrow escape of the Duke of York has hitherto been unnoticed.—As he was passing over a small river by means of a plank, a soldier suddenly came behind him, brushed by him and reached the opposite bank. The Duke stopped, struck with indignation at the rudeness of the soldier; but his indignation was quickly turned into gratitude, when he saw the man's head carried off by a cannon ball as soon as he had left the plank.

The attack which the French lately made upon the Prussians in the neighbourhood of Kaiserslautern was perhaps the most desperate and bloody of the whole campaign. They followed it up from the 9th of the month, day after day, till Sunday the 13th, from which time till the Wednesday following, the Prussians had not a moment's respite either night or day. The numbers of the French encreased to 180 000 at least, and in their latter attack they rushed up to the Prussian cannon with as much indifference as if they had not been loaded, carrying the whole at the point of the bayonet, killing or wounding every artillery officer except one; and almost completely annihilating the Prussian army.

Aug. 2. The American merchants are preparing an account of their debts due from the citizens of the United States, contracted during, and previous, to the last war. Mr. Jay, it is supposed, has instructions to put them in a proper way of adjustment.

By letters from Madrid we are informed, that Pampelona is menaced by the French, and that the Spaniards are endeavouring to assemble the militia to oppose them. The French have taken measures for reaping and carrying off a part of the harvest of Navarre, so that the plan formed for starving them, is likely to end in starving some of the allies.

Several privateers have been already fitted out at Ostend; ten Scotch vessels were captured on the 17th instant, off Lowerstoff, by some of them.

August 4.

The French are said to have marched into Antwerp at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday the 23d ult. The Duke of York marched from it nearly about the same time.

There is an account received by the way of Frankfort, that Landrecy surrendered to the French on the 14th of last month.

Our letters from the army mention nothing of the reported defeat of the prince of Saxe Cobourg—A detachment of his army we believe, suffered a little; but there was certainly no general defeat. The army under the command of that Prince, by the last accounts, was at Foron le Compte, a post about two or three leagues to the S. E. of Maestricht; and his heavy artillery was withdrawing towards Dusseldorff.

Died, on Saturday last, at Cromwell House, aged 36, Richard Burke, Esq. M. P. for the borough of Malton, and the only son of the right hon. Edmund Burke.

On Saturday Mr. East, the messenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from the Duke of York, dated July 30. The British army under the command of his Royal Highness, remained unmolested in its position near Rosendael. On the 29th, orders were issued for the army to prepare for moving nearer to Breda; but on the 30th these orders were countermanded. The advanced guard of the French army, consisting of 6000 men, under the command of General Caspard, was, on Tuesday last, about a league on the Dutch side of Antwerp.

The Prince of Orange, with the Dutch troops, occupied a position to cover the right of Breda.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg had retreated across the Meuse to Foron le Comte, about 10 miles southeast of Maestricht. He had sent his heavy artillery to Dusseldorf, where, it is supposed, he means to cross the Rhine.

A report has gained much confidence on the Continent, that the populace of Constantinople, surrounded the Seraglio, and demanded a war with the Russians in defence of Poland; that the Grand Seignor being obliged to comply with their demand, all the troops had been sent for out of Asia, and measures taken for the immediate commencement of hostilities.

BOSTON, September 27.

MERCANTILE.

Extract from the Law of the United States, enacted June 5, 1794.

☞ AFTER the 31st day of December next, no refined loaf or lump Sugar shall be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, except in ships or vessels of the burthen of one hundred and twenty tons and upwards, and in casks or packages containing, each not less than six hundred pounds, on pain of forfeiting the said ships or vessels, and the loaf or lump Sugar imported therein, except in such casks or packages, as aforesaid.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 30.

The Committee to make weekly Reports of the Deaths and the state of the sickness in this city, certify that the following persons have died since their last Report, viz.

24th. Mr. George Cook, aged 44 years. Putrid Fever.
Amos Morrison, 19 do.
A son of Mr. Heaton Huggins, 2 do.
25th. Mr. Jeremiah Townsend, jun. 60. Consumption.
26th. Stephen Harrick, jun 19. Putrid Fever.
Dearing Phipps, 12, do.
Miss Betsey Mansfield, 39, do.
27th. Mrs. Abigail Perit, 81, do.
Mrs ——Albro, 49, do.
Miss Sarah Pratt, 15, do.
28th. The wife of Capt. John Sabin, 39, do.
The wife of Capt. Wm. Pluymert, 56, do.
29th. The wife of Mr. Nath. Jocelin, 57, do.
Mr. John Albro, 51, do.
Miss Sarah Goutley, 15, do.
Mr. Samuel Post, (of Philadelphia) 34, do.
30th. Mr. James Rice, 65, do.
The wife of Mr. Joseph Eells, 49, do.

They further certify, that there are 15 persons sick with the Putrid Fever, 8 of whom are getting better; 4 are dangerous; and that the Fever has not arrived to a crisis with the other 3. And that there is but one person sick of the Fever, in all that part of the city, north of George, and west of Union streets.

ENEAS MUNSON.
HENRY DAGGET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

By the ship America, arrived at New-York, Government has received dispatches from Mr. JAY, to the second of August, which were immediately sent off by express to the President of the United States.

A letter, from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated July 30th, mentions that the Caroline and Neptune sailed from Gravesend, the 27th inst. for Philadelphia--the William Penn was to sail from London on the 3d of August, but it was expected she would stop at Deptford and Gravesend for 5 or 6 days---the George Barclay was to sail from London on the 15th of August.

THOMAS W. TALLMAN, Esq; is appointed Clerk of the Alderman's Court of the City of Philadelphia, in the place of WILLIAM NICHOLS, Esq; resigned.

The Secretary of War arrived in town on Saturday evening from the eastward.

On Friday last, as a ferry boat, (in which were a coach and several horses) was crossing from Cooper's Ferry to this city, a flaw of wind heeled the boat so much that the horses fell to leeward, and overset her. The accident being observed by many people on the wharves, several boats went immediately to the assistance of the ferrymen, who held by the boat until they were relieved. The horses swam to the upper part of the city, where they got safe on shore, but the carriage (the property of Mr. George Green) sunk, and has not been found since. The people who had travelled in the coach, fortunately took passage in another boat.

Sunday last John Barry, Esq; sailed for St. Mary's River, (Georgia) in the brig Schuylkill, Capt. Knox, for the purpose of expediting the cutting and collecting of the timber for the frigate to be built by Mr. Joshua Humphreys, and of which he has been appointed to the command, and has carried with him the different moulds for shaping and fixing the wood, previous to its being sent to the ship yard.

AT a Meeting of the Electors of Montgomery county, held at Norristown, in pursuance of public advertisement, on Saturday the 4th of October, 1794.

BENJAMIN DISMANT, Esq; in the Chair.

The Meeting proceeded to form a Ticket by ballot, for Members of Congress, Senators, Representatives, and a County Commissioner, when the following Gentlemen appeared to be nominated:

Congress. Peter Muhlenburgh, James Morris.

Senators. Lindsay Coates, Zebulon Potts, Thomas Jenks, Dennis Whelen.

Representatives. Cadwallader Evans, Robert Shannon, John Shoemaker, George Smith.

Commissioner. Moses Hobson.

It was, on motion, Resolved, That the Proceedings of this Meeting be published.

BENJAMIN DISMANT, Chairman.
JAMES MILNOR, Secretary.

CAMP, ON CARLISLE COMMONS,
September 29th, 1794.

THE Commanding-Officer of the First Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse, feels himself bound, by duty, as well as inclination, to acknowledge and applaud the conduct of the troop under his command, during the late march.--Their strict attention to orders—Their decent and gentlemanly deportment towards the inhabitants, and that spirit of harmony and accommodation which they uniformly displayed, are happy presages of the success which must attend the patriotic cause in which they are engaged—May that noble spirit be ever continued, as the surest mean of obtaining the objects for which we contend—punishment of the guilty violators of the laws of our country, and submission to them by all descriptions of Citizens,--on which depend the PEACE, LIBERTY and SAFETY of the PEOPLE!

JOHN DUNLAP, CAPT.

*** The Committee appointed to prevent the Communication with Baltimore, Fell's Point, &c request their fellow-citizens, who are willing to co-operate with them, by attending with the guards at the ferries, to apply to Mr. GEORGE BICKHAM, No. 154, Market-street, who will inform them when and where to attend.

Oct. 7.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 30th of October next, on the Premises,

TWO HOUSES and LOTS in Bordentown, fronting the main street, near the centre of the town; each lot contains about one-sixth of an acre; on one lot is a two story house, in good repair; on the other lot is a one story house, with a cellar kitchen under it, and a good lodging room in the chamber; there is, likewise, a stable on said lot; late the property of Ruth Cox, deceased. The Vendue to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

RICHARD COX,
JOSEPH ALLISON, } Heirs at Law.
MARY COWARD,

September 29, 1794. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 12th instant, a LAD, named JAMES MORGAN, a taylor by trade, upwards of 19 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, with dark brown hair; he has many small hair-moles on his face and over his body; he is naturally of a sly and sullen disposition, and much addicted to spiritous liquors: he took with him two coats, one a brown mixed cloth, the other a striped nankeen, mended on the sleeves, a nankeen jacket and breeches, and sundry other cloathing. Any person apprehending and securing him, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by

RICHARD CARELTON,

Living at Duck creek, Cross-Roads, Delaware state. August 16, 1794. *

Abington, Montgomery county, Oct. 6.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber on the 30th ult. a Mulatto BOY, named JACK, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and 17 years of age, of a slender make and pleasant countenance, active and smart in his movements: had on when he went away, a blue-grey coat, brown linsey vest, nankeen breeches, cotton stockings, calf-skin shoes with large buckles, and a felt hat. It was his intention to enlist in the army. Whoever shall secure said fellow, in the nearest jail or work-house to the place where he may be taken, and send his master word, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, from WILLIAM M. TENNENT.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, at the sign of the Fox Chase, on the Lancaster road, in West Whiteland township, in Chester county, on the night of the 23d of September, instant, two Bay HORSES, with stars in their faces. Whoever hath lost them may have them again, on paying the charges and proving their property, by applying to

THOMAS CUMMINS.

September 29, 1794. *

Public Notice is hereby given

To the FREEMEN of the CITY and COUNTY of PHILADELPHIA.

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the CITY and COUNTY aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, at the State house in the city of Philadelphia, where the Freemen of the district of Southwark, and of the townships of the Northern-Liberties, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley and Kingsessing, are also to hold their Elections. The Freemen of the townships of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, are to hold their Elections at the Union School-house in Germantown: And the Freemen of the other townships in the said county, are to hold their Elections at the house now or late of John Barnsley, in Busseltown, in the township of Lower Dublin. The Judges, Inspectors, &c. for the present year, to be chosen according to the directions of the late act to regulate the General Elections; and the Returns to be made as usual. The Election to be opened between the hours of ten in the morning and one in the afternoon; at which places the Electors of the city and county are to choose.

One Representative for the City of Philadelphia, and One Representative for the County of Philadelphia, } in Congress.

Four persons for Representatives of the Senate, } for the city of Philadelphia, for the county of do. and for the county of Delaware.

Six persons for Representatives for the City, Six persons for Representatives for the county, } in Gen. Assembly.

Two persons for Sheriffs for the City and County.

One Commissioner for the City and County.

And the Constables of the city and county are required to hold their Elections in their respective Wards and Townships, on Saturday the 11th day of October next, to elect Township and Ward Assessors and Inspectors, to attend at the said General Election at the State house aforesaid.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13th. 1794. tu. r. tE

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I SAMUEL HUGGINS, intend to make application to the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey, on the second Tuesday of their next sitting, at Trenton, for an Act to divorce me from Sarah Huggins my wife.

SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Salem County, West New-Jersey, 22d Sept. 1794. †

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LARGE and convenient MERCHANT MILL, with two water-wheels, and two pair of Burr stones, all in compleat repair for manufacturing wheat, situate on Wissahiccon creek, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, within 11 miles of the city, together with a large and elegant stone house, stone spring house, barn and stables, about 10 acres of good meadow, and 30 or 40 of arable land, with a large orchard of best grafted fruit: the situation of this Mill is equal to any in these parts for procuring wheat, being between the Bethlehem and Reading roads, and within one mile of either. For further information enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN PAUL.

September 23, 1794. 4t. ‖

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a Negro BOY, 16 years of age, named QUOMINI, rather small of his age: had on and took with him, a drab coloured coattee, one pair striped linen trowsers, one pair plain do. two coarse shirts, two cloth vests, one nankeen do. an old castor hat with a high crown, and old shoes with buckles. Any person who will secure the said Boy, in any jail in the United States, and give information thereof, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JAMES STRATTON.

Swedesborough, New-Jersey, Sept. 23, 1794.

To be Sold by Private Sale.

TWO certain tracts or parcels of Land, situate in the township of Goshen, in Chester county, viz. a Plantation, containing about 86 acres, with a good mansion-house, barn, stables, and spring-house, over a never failing spring of water; on the premises are 20 acres of good woodland, and six acres of meadow, the rest good arable land, bounded by lands of John Lockhart and others, within two miles of the seat of justice in said county. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, John Lockhart, at West-Chester, or Benjamin Mattack, inn-keeper, at the sign of the Boot. Also a certain tract, being part of, and contiguous to, the lands aforesaid, containing 53 acres, about ten acres of good woodland, and a compleat situation for a mansion-house, having a never-failing spring. The whole will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. Apply as above, or to

PRISCILLA ROGERS.

WAS taken up, on the 1st of September, in the shed of the subscriber, living in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county, a brown HORSE, rising five years old, between 15 and 16 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN IRWIN.

Sept. 11, 1794.

Andrew Shuster and Rosina his Wife, and John Lamb and Maria Barbara his Wife, *vs.* Ludwick Shieb, Elizabeth Shieb, and others. } *In the Court of Common Pleas, of York County.*——

BILL to perpetuate testimony concerning the Title of a Messuage and the southern Moiety of Lot No. 235, situate on the eastern side of Water street, in York-Town, in the county of York, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

IN pursuance of the Order and Rule of the said Court, Notice is hereby given, that the depositions of John Morris, John Hay, Stophel Louman, Mr. Fisher, and others, will be taken at the Court-house, in York-Town, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before Andrew Billmyer, Conrad Lamb, and William M'Clellan, Esquires, or some two or one of them, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of the said Witnesses, concerning the Title aforesaid.

JOHN EDIE, Prothonotary.

York-Town, Sept. 9. * 4sw

Eight Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from the Constable of Willistown, on the 17th instant, a certain MOSES MOORE, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has lost the big toe off his right foot; he was committed for stealing a Cow. Whoever takes up said Moses Moore, and secures him in any jail, or to the subscriber, in Chester county, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me,

DANIEL DOWLING.

September 24, 1794. ¶

LAST NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, deceased, who signed an acquittance or discharge in his Case, dated the 14th of the 4th month, 1771, are hereby notified, that a dividend is intended to be made the 1st day of November next, among such of the said Creditors as shall, on or before that date, produce to the subscriber their respective demands, duly authenticated---This being the final dividend, those Creditors who neglect a timely compliance, will be excluded from any portion of the property now in the hands of

JOSEPH HILBORNE, surv. Trustee.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1794.

Forty Dollars Reward.

ON the 12th instant a Man, with a brown Mare, came to the house of the subscriber, between seven and eight o'Clock in the evening, when he ordered his mare to pasture, in the morning the mare was gone, and he took a Horse of mine, but afterwards got his mare at the next tavern, and went off with both; the Horse was a grey, about 15 hands high, six years old next spring, both trots and hand-gallops, and on his near hind foot it appears as if he had a ring bone. The man is tall and slim, wore a blue coat, with lappels and sugar-loaf buttons, corduroy trowsers, and boots under them, said he lived in Minisink. Whoever secures the above described man, with the horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Horse, paid by

DANIEL COOPER.

Upper Saucon township, Northampton county, Sept. 15, 1794. ‡

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Andrew Mowser, deceased, late of Upper Hanover township, in Montgomery county, by bonds, notes, book debts, or otherwise, are requested to come and pay off their respective debts to the subscribers, Administrators of said estate, on or before the 27th day of November next, otherwise they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be adjusted, by

JOHN MOWSER, } Administrators.
JACOB MOWSER, }

Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, Sept. 17 1794 *

MUSTARD SEED.

The highest price given for Mustard seed, by

Christian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia. Where they have for sale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

September 23, 1794. tbetf.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on the Ridge road, on the night of the 18th inst. a young bay dun MARE, between three and four years old, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, her near hind foot white, she has a young Colt, which was left behind. Whoever will secure and bring her to the subscriber, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by

JOHN SLATER.

Sept. 20, 1794. *

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, on the 15th instant, a certain JOHN HILL, by trade a Miller, a short, slim made man, of a pale complexion, and carries his head remarkably high: he wears a dark brown cassimer coat, and a long drab coloured surtout with metal buttons. Whoever apprehends the above described Villian, and lodges him either in the jail of Philadelphia or Bucks county, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, from

JOSHUA WOOLSTON.

Middletown, Bucks county, Sept. 22, 1794. †

To be Sold by Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at noon, at the house of ARCHER GIFFORD, in Newark, New-Jersey, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the following

TRACTS OF LAND,

BELONGING to the American Iron Company, situate at Ringwood, Long-Pond, and Charlottenburg, in the counties of Bergen and Morris, in the said state of New-Jersey, viz.

Twelve Tracts of Land, containing about 6533 acres, situate at Ringwood, on part of which the Ringwood mansion-house and store are erected.

Four Tracts of Land, containing about 6156 acres, situate on Long-Pond river.

Seven Tracts of Land, containing about 6165 acres, situate at Charlottenburg.

These estates are well worthy the attention of any gentleman or company, inclined to engage extensively in iron works. There are several buildings, and some considerable improvements, on these lands; about 250 acres of excellent meadow are already made, and much more might be added at a small expence. On the premises there are several very convenient seats for furnaces, forges, mills, &c. There are also some very valuable Iron-Mines. Most of the unimproved parts of these lands are covered with fine healthy timber.

These estates will be shewn by Captain Joseph Board, of Ringwood, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to him, or to

EDWARD EDWARDS,

in Philadelphia, at the corner of Sixth and Race streets,

September 13. wsf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Honeybrook township, Chester county, on the night of the 23d inst. a Sorrel HORSE, well advanced in years, about 14 or 15 hands high, he is in good order and well made for the geers, a natural trotter, and shod before, his mane lately trimmed, and hangs to the off side; he is grey about the head. Whoever takes and secures said Horse and Thief, so that the Thief may be brought to justice, and the subscriber get his Horse again, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars, and all reasonable charges, for the Horse only, paid by

JOSEPH DARLINTON.

September 23 1794. ‡

By JAMES KINSEY, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New Jersey,

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the application to me by ANN OFFLEY, widow, one of the grand-daughters and devisees of Samuel Cole, late of Waterford, in Gloucester county, deceased, who claims one undivided third part, the same into three equal parts to be divided, of and in all that tract or tracts of Pine Land, which the said Samuel Cole, in his life time, purchased of David Olephant, situate and lying in the county of Burlington, and township of Evesham, on the southerly side of Catoxon, or Colonel Read's mill-creek, and devised by the last will of the same Samuel Cole, unto the said Ann, and to Rachel, now the wife of Daniel Newbold, and to Martha, deceased, late the wife of Josiah Reeve, all of them the grand daughters of the same Samuel Cole, which said tract or tracts of land contain, or are supposed to contain, 3000 acres of land, more or less, I have nominated Hudson Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, of Burlington county, commissioners, to divide the said tract or tracts of land, and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my house in Burlington, on the 27th day of October next, the same Hudson Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, will then be appointed commissioners, to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, passed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1789." Given under my hand, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1794.

*6sp JAMES KINSEY.

Twenty-five Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in West Marlborough township, Chester county, a Servant GIRL, named CATHERINE M'CORMACK, about 16 years of age; had on, when she went away, a plain black silk bonnet, black silk handkerchief, a white shirting short gown, patched under the arms, a dark coloured drugget petticoat, striped with a light colour, and an old pair of wooden heeled calfskin shoes, and took with her a white muslin habit, but it is likely she may get some assistance, and change her cloaths, as she is of a bold forward disposition. She has brown hair, grey eyes, and much freckled. Whosoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that her master gets her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JEREMIAH BARNARD.

8th Mo. 14, 1794. *

WAS committed to my custody on the 18th day of August, 1794, a certain Negro MAN, who says his name is GEORGE, but says he is free, and was born of free parents, in Lancaster county, old Virginia; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, much marked with the small-pox, and is about 24 years of age. His master, if he has any, is requested to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date, for his expences, by

JOHN BURG, Jailer.

Lancaster Jail, September 5, 1794. *

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election; in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant,
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794

WHEREAS my Wife, SARAH KIMBLE, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause: This is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

ANTHONY KIMBLE.

September 15, 1794. ¶

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for sale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and numerous streams of water are interspersed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obstruction, navigable to the Susquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itself into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Susquehannah.

It affords numerous mill-seats, and in its course creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are intersected by creeks of considerable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the settlers,

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the most convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles distant from many parts of the settlement.

The Susquehannah affords an easy and safe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the distance, in several places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own interest with that of the inhabitants, are disposed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile square, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a school, and 100 acres for the first resident clergyman, of any denomination of christians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly answered.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on the 12th instant, from the Plantation of the subscriber, in Marlborough township, in the county of Montgomery, a bright bay MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, hath a white spot between the breast and shoulder-blade, on the right side, a natural trotter, about 8 years old. Whoever discovers the Thief and Mare, and will bring the Thief to conviction, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, by

HENRY SCHAFFER.

Marlborough township, Montgomery county, August 17, 1794. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, by the Reverend JOHN DICKINS, Philadelphia; Mr. JOHN THELWELL, Wilmington; Mr. JAMES STERLING, Burlington; and Messrs. PARRETT & CATTLE, Salem, New-Jersey,

Truth Vindicated;

Or, a SCRIPTURAL ESSAY; wherein the vulgar and frivolous Cavils, commonly urged against the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, are briefly considered, in a LETTER TO A FRIEND.—By JOHN FFIRTH

To which is added: A remarkable CONVERSION of an INDIAN. The whole being neatly bound—Price 3s. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3352.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1794.

LONDON, July 29.

Embaſſy to CHINA.

We are happy in being enabled to lay before our readers a brief account of the principal particulars relating to this Miſſion, which the public may be aſſured is perfectly authentic, tho' ſome of the circumſtances may appear, to European ideas and modes of thinking, almoſt incredible.

WITHOUT detaining our readers to inform them of circumſtances relating to the early part of the voyage, it will be enough to notice briefly, that after paſſing the banks of Sunda, they made ſome unſucceſsful attempts to explore the Iſlands of Buska, and the Streights of Malacca. They ſtopped at Pulo Condore, and from thence proceeded to Turon Bay, in Cochin-China, where they found a young Prince eſtabliſhed upon the throne, after a civil war of 20 years continuance, which ended in a revolution; for ſuch events, it would appear, are not peculiar to the Weſtern World. A conſiderable number of Miſſionaries had once been in Cochin-China, but they were all gone, having followed the fates of the royal line expelled by this revolution, and which ſtill retained poſſeſſion of a ſmall corner of the kingdom. In their voyage they viſited Macao and Chuſan, the eaſtermoſt extremity of China, and at leaſt reached the mouth of the river Tienſin, in the bottom of the Ptchdi Gulph, on the 26th of July 1793, where they found the water ſo ſhallow, though they had no ſight of land, that they caſt anchor in 6 fathoms water.

From hence they diſpatched a brig to announce their arrival, to requeſt that veſſels might be ſent to receive the preſents intended for the Emperor, as the Engliſh veſſels could proceed no farther for want of water; and alſo to ſolicit a ſupply of freſh proviſions. On the 1ſt of Auguſt a number of ſmall veſſels arrived from the ſhore, having on board ſome principal Mandarines, with a moſt magnificent ſupply of every kind of proviſions. Twenty bullocks, upwards of 100 ſheep, as many hogs, a great number of fowls of various kinds, and an immenſe quantity of the richeſt and fineſt fruits of the country; ſeveral cheſts of tea, ſugar, china, &c. &c. and a large ſupply of flour; millet, bread, rice, and other articles in great profuſion.

The different preſents being put on board the Chineſe Junks, Lord Macartney, on the 5th, went in the Clarence brig to Tacao, a few miles up the river, where the goods were obliged to be transferred to ſtill ſmaller veſſels, to convey them to Tangchu, about 10 miles from Pekin.

The embaſſy left Tacao, where every accommodation was afforded them, on the 8th of Auguſt, and arrived at Tienſin on the 11th, where they were ſplendidly entertained on ſhore amidſt thouſands of people. After the entertainment they got a preſent of victuals, in name of a dinner, ſufficient to laſt the whole of them a week—each officer got, beſides, two pieces of ſilk—and even the ſoldiers, merchants, &c. had a piece of ſilk and cotton.

Tienſin is ſituated at the confluence of three large rivers, and is a place of large and extenſive commerce. Its population is not to be counted by thouſands, but by millions—the burying ground only, an immenſe plain, extends farther than the eye can reach—and appears only bounded by the horrizon. The other facts relating to this place, which they left on the 11th, would appear incredible were they recorded here.

They next went to Tongeau, to which place they were conveyed by water in veſſels dragged by men—they reached on the 16th. Here the preſents and baggage were landed and depoſited in houſes erected to receive them.

On the 21ſt, the Embaſſador and his ſuit ſet out for Pekin. Lord Macartney and Sir G. Staunton in ſedan chairs, the officers, &c. in two wheel carriages, the reſt in a kind of covered waggons. They reached Pekin about 9 o'clock that morning. The ſtreets are not paved, the longeſt are about 6 miles, croſſing each other in right angles, as in Philadelphia, and from 90 to 130 feet in breadth. The houſes are only one ſtory high. The walls of the city are of an immenſe height, and the principal ſtreets terminate at the gates, which are very magnificent. Sumptuous apartments were provided for the ſuit, and every neceſſary of life was furniſhed to them without purchaſe.

They remained here till the beginning of September, when Lord Macartney and ſuit ſet out for Gehol, the country reſidence of the Emperor. His Lordſhip went in an Engliſh coach, the other gentlemen on horſeback, the ſoldiers, &c. in waggons; ſo that with the baggage train, the whole cavalcade was of very great length.

Gehol is about 170 Engliſh miles from Pekin. They were a week in going thither. On the 4th day of their journey they reached the famous wall which forms one of the barriers of this Empire, their way leading through a gate called Canpe-Rieu. There are only four ſuch paſſes in China. This wall was built upwards of 200 years before Chriſt, from which time, for 14 or 1500 years, it ſerved as a complete defence againſt every enemy; but at the end of that period, Gengis Chan invaded the Empire, and got poſſeſſion of the throne. It is about 26 feet high, and about 15 thick at the top, which is well paved, and has a parapet on each ſide; the baſe is about 20 feet thick. At every diſtance of about 90 or 100 yards, there is a tower upon it of about 15 feet each in height, and 45 in length. In ſeveral places there are other walls within the main one, which take in a ſweep of ſeveral miles, and then connect again with it; ſo that ſhould the outer one be forced, the inner remains as a defence; and theſe again are covered by other walls within them: but this is only at the four principal paſſes. The ground over which this immenſe fabric is carried, is in ſome places very rugged and uneven, more ſo than the moſt mountainous parts of Cumberland. This wall is more than 2000 miles in length, without allowing for the bendings over mountains and through valleys. The towers are about 45,000 in number.

When they reached Gehol, ſome miſunderſtanding reſpecting the mode of preſentation prevented the ceremony from taking place till the 14th. Lord Macartney inſiſted that the ceremonies required to be performed by him before the Emperor ſhould be performed by a Chineſe of equal rank before the picture of his Majeſty. One of the prime miniſters, of whom there are five in China, ſtiled Caldos, having committed ſome miſtake, in reporting that Lord Macartney had agreed to comply with ceremonies to which he had not aſſented, was degraded ſome ſteps in his rank, and forced to wear, in his head-dreſs, a crow's tail inſtead of a peacock's, which it ſeems anſwer there to our ſtars, garters, ribbands, and other inſignia of nobility. Chinta-gin, one of theſe miniſters, on finding what hindered the buſineſs from going on, very ſhrewdly remarked that he thought it ſtrange that an Ambaſſador who had came ſuch a great diſtance, profeſſedly to compliment the Emperor, ſhould commence his buſineſs by contending about formalities. It was at laſt, however, ſettled, that his Lordſhip ſhould pay the ſame reſpects to the Emperor that he paid on approaching the King of England.

The ſuit were received in a large tent. The Emperor was carried thither in an open chair, borne by ſixteen men: as he paſſed to the tent the Engliſh kneeled on one knee: every one of the Chineſe proſtrating themſelves on the ground, being all arranged in and round the tent, they had a ſumptuous repaſt, which was followed by muſic, tumbling, wreſtling, and other exerciſes. The Emperor paid great attention to Lord Macartney, and he and all the gentlemen had preſents of ſilk, purſes, fans, &c. The entertainment being ended, the Emperor deſcended from the throne, and walked to his chair, and was carried away in the ſame manner in which he came. The croud of Mandarines, Princes, and other people of rank, which attended this ceremony, was almoſt innumerable.

Next day (the 15th) the Emperor again ſaw Lord Macartney. He came in the ſame manner as on the preceding day. He told his Lordſhip, that he was going to a Pagoda, at ſome diſtance, but that he had given orders to his miniſters to attend upon his Lordſhip, and ſhew him the palaces and gardens. When the Emperor was gone the ſuit were conveyed to an iſland, in an extenſive ſheet of water, where they found a large building, in almoſt every apartment of which there was a kind of throne, and alſo a number of curioſities of Engliſh manufacture. On the left of each throne was a large agate, in a batten form, depoſited there as an emblem of peace in the empire. From this they were conveyed by water, and afterwards ſhewn a number of other buildings, where they were entertained with fruits, ſweetmeats, &c.

The 17th, which was the Emperor's birthday, (he is 83 years of age,) they viſited the palace before the morning dawn. They waited till day-light in a large apartment, after which Lord Macartney and the high Mandarines were admitted into an inner court: the officers of the ſuit were in the ſecond court, and the Mandarines of inferior rank in a third court, outſide the two others. The ſight of flags, banners &c. of embroidered ſilk floating in the air, was grand beyond the power of language to deſcribe. The Emperor was not preſent. All the people kneeled, and bowed nine times, with as much ſolemnity as if they had been worſhipping the Deity. This ceremony over, they were conveyed through other parks and lodges, the garden laid out in much the ſame manner as in England. They were ſumptuouſly entertained in one of theſe buildings, and afterwards carried through ſome magnificent pagodas, or temples. One of them was larger than the buildings of Somerſet houſe, but higher, and in the ſame ſquare form, open within the ſquare, in the centre of which was a building of conſiderable height, covered with ſolid gold. The inſide front of the ſquare is in the form of galleries, one over the other, in four rows, moſt ſplendidly decorated, and ſupported with pillars of gold. In ſome of the apartments hundreds of prieſts were employed in ſinging. The image of deities, &c. in theſe buildings are almoſt innumerable, and many of them of gigantic ſize, larger than Gog and Magog at Guildhall. They are however, of the ſame materials, wood richly gilt and ornamented, numbers of them ſymbolical repreſentations. In many of the religious ceremonies a reſemblance of the Jewiſh rites was obſerveable, others were ſimilar to thoſe of the Romaniſts.

On the 18th, they were admitted to the Emperor's Theatre. It is a ſquare, open at top—The ſtage extends along one ſide of the ſquare, and thoſe who are honoured with admiſſion to ſee the performances are placed under piazzas in the other three ſides. In front of the ſtage, about fifty feet diſtant, is the throne from which the Emperor views the performance. The reſt of the area is ornamented with beautiful flower pots. Lord Macartney was led to the throne, and received from the Emperor's hands, a copy of verſes made by himſelf for his Britannic Majeſty, in a box of great value and antiquity, made of black wood, carved very neatly. The Ambaſſador had alſo the honour to receive a copy of verſes for himſelf. Here the ſuite was heartily tired for ſeveral hours with a performance, one word of which they could not underſtand, and which was accompanied with a confuſed noiſe of gongs and bells; after which, as was uſual every day, they received preſents of ſilks, fans, china, &c.

The next two days were employed in making preparations for their return to Pekin, where they arrived on the 26th. On their journey they were much ſurpriſed to find a great number of men employed in levelling the road, for the accommodation of the Emperor on his return from Gehol, which he was to quit in a few days. The whole road, a ſpace of 150 miles, was covered with men about 60 feet aſunder, and a ciſtern of water for each man, for watering the road on the Emperor's approach, ſo that the number of men and of ciſterns muſt have exceeded 13,000. The road for the Emperor is as ſmooth and level as any walk in the gardens at Kew; no perſon is allowed to ride or travel upon it, and it is guarded night and day.

On the 30th the Embaſſy ſet out for the palace of Yeu-Ming-Yuen, whither all the preſents had been ſent that the Emperor might ſee them together. They reſted that night at Hing-Min-Yuen, and ſet out next morning to a houſe about four miles diſtance, from whence they walked a little way and met the Emperor; who learning from the principal Mandarine who attended the Embaſſy, that Lord Macartney was indiſpoſed, deſired that his Lordſhip might return to Pekin for the ſake of better accommodation. They returned the ſame day, and indeed it would appear, that the Chineſe by this time wiſhed their departure altogether; for Lord Macartney had an interview with the Miniſters the ſame day, in the courſe of which they recommended to him to take the benefit of the good weather for his departure, as he would not travel comfortably if he allowed the winter to overtake him; the more eſpecially as he was but poorly in health.

From this time none of the Miſſionaries, of whom there are a number in the country, were allowed to go near our countrymen; and the attendant Mandarines, under pretence of friendſhip, ſtrongly urged them to propoſe departing, as a change of treatment might not be found quite pleaſant. It ſhould be remarked, that by this time all the preſents had been delivered.

On the 3d of September, Lord Macartney preſented to the Miniſters a number of propoſals and requiſitions, reſpecting the object of his miſſion. His Lordſhip had intended ſtaying till March, but it was now thought adviſeable to take the hint that had been given. On the 4th he requeſted permiſſion to depart. The Emperor's permiſſion was with him by next morning, the ſecond day after was appointed. The Chineſe, however, were very conſiderate in one thing—the warning was ſhort, they therefore gave them a great number of men to aſſiſt them in packing up; and they were ſo induſtrious, that every thing was in complete readineſs by the time fixed. On the day of departure, the ambaſſador had an interview with the miniſter, and received an anſwer to the propoſitions he had made on the 3d—They were all refuſed:—And the embaſſy left Pekin, very much mortified at their want of ſucceſs; after which, Lord Macartney, and his ſuit returned to Canton, were they ſpent their chriſtmas.

The failure in this buſineſs cannot be eaſily accounted for; perhaps the Mandarines who attended the embaſſy were not addreſſed in the feeling manner they expected. Pretty things for the Emperor were only ſhows to them, and they might wiſh for ſomething ſubſtantial for themſelves. It is however ſuppoſed that the want of ſucceſs is chiefly to be attributed to ſome evil impreſſion made upon the Chineſe Court, by ſome of the native Princes of India, telling them to beware how they allowed the Engliſh to obtain a footing among them; and ſtrenghtning their admonition, by falſly ſtating, that the ſame people had firſt, as friends, obtained a ſmall ſettlement in India, which they afterwards increaſed by repeated wars, driving many of the original owners from their dominions, and eſtabliſhing upon their ruin an immenſe empire for themſelves.

We are happy, however, to add, that when the laſt accounts left Canton, ſome arrangements had taken place which indicated a more friendly diſpoſition on the part of the Chineſe; and that ſome hopes had begun to be entertained that it was yet poſſible to obtain the object of the voyage, though not perhaps without conſiderable trouble.

PARIS, July 22.

The aniverſary of the 14th of July was celebrated in the Convention by ſeveral ſpeeches relative to the events of that epocha. Barrere ſaid, he was perſuaded that the Aſſembly could not better employ the ſitting than in hearing a report upon the means of preparing new elements for victory, and he repeated the eulogium made by citizen Stanhope in the Britiſh Parliament, reſpecting the Sans Culottes, who work in the Salt-petre manufactories, and added that Paris alone had furniſhed 600,000 weight of Salt-petre ſince February. He concluded by announcing, that the new eruption of Veſuvius had ſtopped the fleet of the Neapolitan tyrant, which was ready to join that belonging to George, in the Mediterranean. The eruption, he ſaid, had deſtroyed half the city of Naples, and all its ſuburbs.

The executions continue daily as numerous as ever. On the 15th, thirty perſons were executed; on the 16th, thirty-one; on the 17th, forty; on the 19th, twenty-four; and on the 20th, fourteen; in all 139 perſons, in the ſpace of 6 days.

Among theſe are—Edelman, the compoſer, and his brother; the ci-devant Count Fandons, and his daughter, aged 18; and ſeveral perſons, accuſed of having endeavoured to throw the French army into confuſion in the late action of Fleurus. In the liſt of thoſe executed on the 19th, are Magon de la Balne, aged 81 years, born at St. Maloes, and one of the richeſt men in France, and the whole of his family, ſons and daughters. He was accuſed of having opened an account current with the French Princes. Legris, a clerk of the Revolutionary Tribunal, was guillotined at the ſame time, as being an accomplice with Magon, and having five times emigrated to carry ſpecie out of the country.

July 23.

BARRERE'S REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE CAPITAL.

Barrere ſpoke as follows: Citizens, in the midſt of victories which ſucceeded each other, we ought to be on our guard againſt the evil genius of our enemies, who are forming a party from among our very boſom, with as much addreſs and activity as we employ energy and force in beating their armies without.

"It is from the dregs of their priſons that the Engliſh are ſeeking our for agents; and it is from the help of the auxiliaries whom they have in Paris, that they hope to prepare plots, conſpiracies, public troubles and aſſaſſinations. In the night of the 22d and 23d, forty individuals went to the priſon of the Bicetre, and ordered the doors to be opened, in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare.—Three of theſe miſcreants only were arreſted: the reſt eſcaped: but good Patriots are on the watch for them, and the revolutionary government is in purſuit of them.—Other plots have been formed againſt the arſenal, the authors of which are not unknown. Once more let me conjure the Convention not to ſlumber on its victories, but to ſtrike terror amongſt the conſpirators, who ſeem to multiply in proportion as our armies are victorious.

"The truth is, that this government is odious to all monarchies, on account of its energy. It ſtrikes conſpirators with awe, and unfolds their intrigues. Our armies are permanently victorious; they drive our enemies like flocks of ſheep; they humble kings as weak uſurpers; they unmaſk the miniſters of foreign governments, and ſhew them in their true light of privileged knaves.

"The Auſtrian, Spaniſh, Piedmonteſe, Engliſh and Pruſſian generals, are diſgraced as Brunſwick was. It is therefore neceſſary for them to foment intrigues at Paris, to circumvent victory, to paralyſe the movements of our enemies, and to deſtroy the means which the Sans Culottes at Paris are preparing for them.

"It is therefore neceſſary in the opinion of our enemies, to retard the forwarding of ammunition to our armies, which would lead to victory—to ſtop the proviſions ſent to the frontiers—to ſet fire to the public buildings:—to open the priſons and let looſe the audacious criminals confined in them, that they may turn their arms againſt the National Repreſentation. Finally, our enemies think it neceſſary to ſow diviſions in our government.

"The following proofs of the truth of what I have advanced, are ſubmitted to your attention. The Commandant of one of the poſts, named La Vilette, has ſtopped our powder convoys for the armies of the Meuſe and Sambre. He has ſince been arreſted.

"We have proofs of ſome evil diſpoſed perſons having got admiſſion into the arſenals, and having cut the bellows of five forges for heating balls, which were about to be ſent to the army of the North. We have proofs, that an attempt has been made to throw open the priſon of Bi-

cetre. These symptoms, we have no doubt, will be sufficient to satisfy your minds of conspiracies being formed against the Republic. The Committee of Public Welfare, therefore, recommended to you to pass the following decree:

"Every public functionary dismissed or suspended by the Representatives of the people, who may find it necessary to come to Paris, in order to lay his grievances before the Convention, shall be obliged to present himself in person before the Committees of Public Welfare and General Safety, and give an explanation of the motives which induced him to come to Paris."

July 28.

The transactions of yesterday will be for ever memorable in the history of the revolution. Robespierre was openly declared a tyrant. The Convention caused him to be arrested, and likewise his brother, Couthon St. Just, Henriot, commander of the Prussian armed force, Dumas, President of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and several agents of Robespierre.

On the 26th, Robespierre made a long oration, in which he endeavoured to prove, and justify the purity of his intentions. This oration was followed by long and violent debates, which were remarkable for such a spirit of boldness and independence, as had not been perceived in the Convention for many months back.

Yesterday (July 27th) St. Just, who requested to be heard, was silenced, and peremtorily refused his request. Immediately after, Billaud Varennes rose, and accused Robespierre of being a tyrant, after having carefully established his proofs upon many notorious facts. The galleries and the hall of the Convention heard his accusation with the loudest shouts of applause, and whenever Robespierre attempted to open his mouth to vindicate himself, the majority of the Convention, and the galleries, vociferated; *Away—Away—with the Tyrant!*

The deputy Tallien, casting his eyes upon the bust of Brutus, and imploring his manes to support him, exclaimed with a drawn dagger in his hand, "I will, with this dagger, rid the world of this tyrant, if the Convention does not strike off his head with the sword of the law." Tallien then moved, that the sitting do not break up; and that Henriot, the commander of National Guards, be also put under arrest; both which motions were instantly decreed.

Billaud Varennes now named many other creatures of Robespierre, whose arrest was also immediately enacted by a decree. Barrere read an address to the people, which was adopted with the loudest applause, and the Convention decreed, that it be printed, promulgated, stuck up in the usual places, and sent by extraordinary messengers to the departments and armies.

Barrere next moved, that the armed force of Paris be put again on the ancient footing, and that the Mayor and the National Agent be made responsible with their heads, for the safety and security of Paris—This was also decreed.

After Vadier, Tallien, Billaud Varennes, Freron, Lacostie, Delmas, and other deputies had spoke upon the business of the day with more or less energy, it was decreed that Robespierre the elder, Robespiere the younger, St. Just, Couthon, Lebas, all representatives of the people, and the Juror Nicholas, be put under arrest, and their papers put under seal. This was instantly executed.

Billaud Varennes, Collot D'Herbois, and Barrere, seems to have timely observed the prevalence and superiority of the party against Robespierre, and forsaking the latter, to have joined his opponents.

ROTTERDAM, August 15.

The French are about to raise the siege of Sluys, where they have hiherto made but a very insignificant progress, almost all their batteries having been dismounted b the fire of the besieged, and and their troops-constantly harrassed by successful sallies of the garrison. Another reason for abandoning the siege is, on account of the inundation, which surrounds the greatest part of the town, and of the great number of their sick, who are daily conveyed to Bruges, on fifty or more waggons. The cannonade has began much to slacken, and only a few cannon shot are now fired in the course of a day.

LONDON.

August 11. A Sunday Paper of yesterday contains the following information:

"After a long struggle, the popular faction has at length triumphed over the tyrannical Aristocracy which has hitherto governed the Republic of Geneva: Like most revolutions, this has been attended by murder, violence, and their concomitant attrocies. We have not room to detail the particulars; the most essential points are, that Soularie and Merle, two Commissioners from the National Convention of France, were the principal instigators of this revolution.

"On the morning of the 18th of July, the populace assembled and committed many outrages; the Civil Power in vain opposed them; they broke the prisons, and then demolished the houses of those persons most obnoxious. On the 19th and 20th, their violence increasing with their numbers, they seized 1000 of the principal inhabitants and committed them to prison, on a charge of having, in the year 1792, encouraged the introduction of foreign troops; among this number was the famous M. Necker, the Financier, and M. Deodati. A Revolutionary Tribunal, composed of 21 Members, was immediately instituted, and on the 21st M. du Cayla, a venerable Syndic; Provost Cabanis Procurator General; De Rochemond, Advocate; De Combe, Lieutenant Colonel in the Hanoverian service; Mennier Le Rouge; Vivien Le Cor, and Chenault Horlogers, were convicted, and instantly shot. Several others, who were acquitted by the Tribunal, were executed by the populace.

"About 250 persons who were marked for destruction, happily escaped at the commencement of the troubles."

At Amsterdam a paper has been publicly handed about, and signed by a great number of the merchants, the purport of which is, that the subscribers will not quit the city; that they will continue to transact business as usual, as far as circumstances will permit; that they will not interfere, directly or indirectly, in political affairs; and, that whether the allies maintain possession of Holland, or the French over run it, this neutral line of conduct they conceive to be the best calculated for the security of their persons and property.

August 15. The Representatives of the people at Brussels have issued a Proclamation to this effect.

"That the nobles, ecclesiastics, religious houses, and the priviledged persons of the city of Brussels, shall pay to the French a contribution of *five millions* in specie, which shall be paid within twenty-four hours, otherwise hostages shall be taken, even from among the Magistrates."

Another Proclamation is to this effect:—

"That as the markets at Brussels are ill furnished, under pretext of the circulation of assignats, and different persons have suspended their traffic on the same account, the Communes which furnish the Brussels markets with grain, and other articles, are ordered to provide them as formerly, without making any distinction about assignats, under pain, with respect to persons who may refuse them at par, of being reputed enemies to the Republic, and conducted to France to be punished as such. It has been ordered likewise, under the same penalty, that such as have shut up their shops, &c. do open them again immediately."

Every thing remains quiet about Maestricht. The French entered Liege on the 27th ult. The Austrians still retain their position at the Convent of the Chartreuse, on the other side of the Meuse; which occasions frequent and violent cannonading on both sides.

When the Austrians evacuated Liege, the inhabitants fired upon them from their houses, and threw stones and rafters from the roofs upon them, by which many lost their lives.

The French have sent a large reinforcement to Dunkirk, and are putting that place and the coast in a proper state of defence against a descent which they expect from England.

According to letters received on Wednesday from the British army, of a later date by two days than those brought in the mail, we learn that the citadel as well as the town of Liege, is in possession of the Austrians; and that the French have fallen back to some distance. This circumstance considered, with the retreat of the French army of the Rhine towards their own frontiers, seems to denote something more than has yet transpired. It may be depended on as a fact that the allied armies have recrossed the Rhine.

Williamstadt has been inundated in such a manner, that it can only be entered by a narrow causeway, which is enfiladed by strong batteries of heavy cannon.

August 16.

The Death of ROBESPIERRE, and the fall of his Party.

One of the letters from Franckfort says, that "On the 26th ult. (one day later than the printed accounts from Paris) Robespierre denounced above 100 of the present Convention as Moderates and Counter-Revolutionists: as usual, the applause of his hireling gave the audible stamp of approbation, and the Conventional business closed for the day.—On the following, however, the popular voice, after being long stifled, broke forth against the measure. At the Jacobin Club, a similiar disposition gained the ascendancy, and the Oracle of the Committee of Public Welfare was hooted from the Tribunal: no violence, however, at the moment, was offered to his person, and the succeeding morning was expected to bring forth important events. It arrived, and the first piece of intelligence published to the City of Paris was, that Robespierre had put a period to his own existence."

Letters from Geneva, of the 30th ult. state, that the executions had then ceased for two days—seven self-elected members of the revolutionary tribunal had been dismissed their office; several of the imprisoned clergy had been released, and the people, in general seemed extremely averse to the abandoning Geneva to the power of the French republic. The Swiss Cantons have stopped all kind of provisions and ammunition from being sent to that city.

There are letters of a recent date in town, which state, that the citadel, as well as the town of Liege, is in the possession of the Austrians; and that the French have fallen back to some distance. These letters also confirm what we yesterday stated, that the Austrians and Prussians have re-crossed the Rhine.

August 19. It appears that the allied Armies, under Prince Cobourg, on the Meuse and under Prince Hohenloe and General Moellendorff, on the Rhine, are again moving forward, in consequence of the inactivity which has prevailed throughout the French armies for the last fortnight. The commotions in Paris have evidently paralized their movements, and has given time to the Allies to take the necessary steps for active operation.

STATE PAPER.

PROCLAMATION of the PRINCE of COBOURG.

ADDRESSED TO THE GERMAN NATION.

German Brethren and Friends,

Our brave armies are forced from those fertile plains, where for the preservation of your property, the safety of your lives, the support of your religion, the welfare of your children, the wealth of your flourishing Provinces; in short, to refuse the whole from utter ruin and annihilation they have sustained the most severe combats during three destructive campaigns. Campaigns, in which, by their blood incessantly flowing for three years, they upheld the glory of their arms by the generous sacrifice of their lives, nay, of the whole of their natural powers.

In this they have sacrificed those sacred ties which bind distant nations to their respective homes and families, not less than yourselves, and have voluntarily renounced every endearment of domestic felicity. The inexhaustible means of a delirious nation, to whom life, the happiness of man, religion, moral duties, and all the ties of Civil Society are become a mere sport, its innumerable hords forced on by their tyranny to slaughter, and who purchase by oceans of blood, the delusive shadow of an imaginary Liberty; the inactivity of a blood-winked people, insensible to the approach of danger, and deaf to the paternal voice of its Prince, the insidous conduct of many of its ambitious Representatives, men, whom too late that nation has discovered, and now abhors as the authors of its boundless misery—all these causes have forced our armies to fall back upon your frontiers.

It is there they find themselves posted at this day, weakened but not vanquished; wearied in an unequal contest, but neither humiliated with discouragement, nor bending under despair.

It is there they now form the advanced bulwark of German liberty, the bulwark of your religion, your laws, your families, and Children.

The Meuse is the line of separation between total ruin and preservation, destruction, rescue, misery and happiness.

Rise! then, my German brethren and friends. On you alone will depend the possibility of your deliverers living or dying in your defence.

I myself, a Prince of the German Empire, filled with anxiety, not less for the safety of my country, than for the preservation of my warriors, I call upon you to procure us sustenance, and bring forth the stores of your magazines.

Reflect, that in affording this, however regretted succour you insure for your own consumption, the approaching harvest. Divide with us the fruits of your œconomy; employ the treachery of the Church to obtain them, give up the holy utensils and vases to the Emperor, that with them he may pay your defenders.

In return for them, you shall receive his obligatory receipts in due form, and regular interest thereon. Replace the resources of Belgium, which are cut off from us, and now flow only for our enemies, watch over, for a little longer, with compassionate charity, our sick and wounded.

Rise courageous inhabitants of the fertile districts of the Rhine and Moselle! To arms, ye brave men! stand forth on the banks of your rivers, and watch over the precipices of your defiles; accompany our transports; guard our magazines; Rise by thousands, and join with us in battle for your altars; for your homes; for your Emperor; for your liberty!

We will not lead you beyond the rivers of your country; we will not depopulate your country; but you shall secure the strong post behind us; and watch over the safety of your own confines. Sure, German Citizens, we are not deceived in your inclinations? We have placed full confidence in the German good sense. We rely on the hearts—on the undegenerated blood of the German nation.

For three years has your Emperor borne the enormous burthen of the war alone, and distant nations have bled in your defence; and yourselves now must be convinced that the day of necessity is come, when you also must take up arms. It is then that I, Commander of a faithful, valourous, and tried army, will promise to you, in the name of my troops, That we will observe the most rigorous discipline; we will shed the last drop of our blood for your welfare, we will die for you, as we have already combated for you, and never shall happy Germany bend down its head under the blade of the guillotine; never shall her peaceable inhabitants change their generous manners, their tranqil simplicity, their property, protective laws, their anti-licentious consolitary religion, for that all-calumniating spirit, that legally spoliative system, that forced infidelity and atheism, imposed by violence on the subjugated French.

But should you, on the contrary, like the infatuated inhahitants of Belgium, now groaning in the bosom of misfortune, deprived of liberty, and religion. Should you also permit yourselves to be seduced by secret traitors, we shall be compelled to repass the Rhine, and give you up a prey to your enemies, and to carry off with us, without distinction or hesitation, every necessary of life which might furnish new resources to the enemy.

Given at our head-quarters Fouron Le Comte, July 30, 1794.

The Field Marshall, Prince of Cobourg.

August 20.

We yesterday received the Moniteurs, printed at Paris down to the 1st instant.

The Committee of General Safety has been chosen by a vote of the Convention. The new members are, Essarcherceau the elder; Beard; Lolloi; Thuriot; Tallien and Treillard. The old members who remain in it, are Carnot; Barrere, Collet d'Herbois; Billaud Varennes; Prieur and Robert Linder. One fourth of the number is to go out every month by rotation, and the Convention has determined that this regulation shall be adopted in all the committees.

Letters from Cologne mention, that Generals Pichegru and Jourdan have each refused to obey the orders of the new committee of General Safety at Paris.

The siege of Sluys is raised; and it is said that the French have lost in their attack of this place, by death or sickness, near 4000 men.

The garrison of Quesnoy has been forced to surrender at discretion to the French. Valenciennes and Conde still hold out; and have occationally made some sorties against the enemy.

It gives us very great concern to learn, that the massacres have been renewed at Geneva. The Revolutionary Tribunal in Council had previously suspended their sitting for six days; and several respectable persons have been released, some favorable hopes were entertained that those scenes of horror should have terminated. We find however, by letters received yesterday from Geneva, that two of the most respectable magistrates were selected as the first victims of the renewed vengeance of these devils incarnate; viz. M. Fatio, formerly a Syndic; and M. Naville, the Attorney-General. But so high was the character of the latter, that 17 members out of 21 of this bloody Tribunal acquitted him, on condition of his emigrating the territories of Geneva, and having his property confiscated. The sovereign mob, however, would not acquiesce in this decision; but forced the prison where he was, dragged him out, and he was immediately shot.

The Tribunal has given notice it would try all the other prisoners confined immediately.

We are sorry to learn that Treves has been taken by storm. A letter from Coblentz, the 12th inst. gives the following account of this affair:

"General Michaud having received orders from the Convention to take Treves, whatever it might cost him, marched thither in consequence on the 8th inst. A French column forced one of the intrenchments situated before that city, in spite of the most vigorous resistance. The Prussian corps in the neighbourhood advanced with great haste, but not in time to save the city which the French entered on the 10th. The Austrian troops retired in good order towards Mayence. General Kalkreouth is arrived at Moselle with 15,000 men, but we are assured that the number of the enemy exceeds 50,000 men. It was not till the fourth assault, and after a great loss, that the French carried the entrenchments which covered Treves. By the capture of Treves the city of Coblentz is much exposed to the enemy."

Norristown, October 6, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale on FRIDAY, the 31st day of this instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the Premises, a valuable PLANTATION of 124 acres of Land, more or less, and a two story stone dwelling with two rooms on floor, a stone kitchen adjoining, a log barn, a great variety of all kinds of fruit trees, a never failing spring of good water, with a spring house over it, near the door, about 12 acres of meadow, 40 or 50 acres of woodland, the remainder good plow land, situate in Skippack and Perkioming townships, Montgomery county, bounded by lands of Abraham Markley, and others: the above Plantation will be sold, subject to the widow's dowry, of nineteen pounds per annum. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Joseph Updegrave, by

NATHAN PAWLING, sheriff.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the Premises, on the 25th instant,

TWO Pieces or Lots of LAND, adjoining each other, situate in the township of Middletown, and county of Delaware, on the great road leading from Chester to the Valley, 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Chester; one containing 27 acres, about 6 of which are woodland, with a two story house and kitchen, a good barn, a stone spring-house, and a weaver's shop, a well of good water, and an apple orchard, with other fruit trees; the other containing 26 acres, 9 of which are good woodland; the whole is well watered. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, on said day, where due attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

VINCENT PILKINGTON.
LEVI PILKINGTON.

10th Mo. 8, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in East Nantmill township, Chester county, a Negro BOY, named SAMBO, about 17 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and is of a downish look; had on when he went away, a dark sailor jacket and tow shirt and trowsers, and an old wool hat; but it is likely he may change his name, and pretend to sweep chimnies, as he has done something at that business before, in Philadelphia, and it is probable he may go that way, as his mother lives in the city. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL VANLEER.

October 10, 1794.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking off said Negro, at their peril.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, near the 8 mile stone, on the Bristol road, a red and white COW, supposed to be about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M'VEAGH.

October 7, 1794.

FLUSHING.

Friday Night, [late] Auguſt 15.

By a Gentleman, on whoſe veracity we may rely, and who left Bruges on Monday laſt, we are informed, that the French army in Cadſand and before Sluys, amounts to 27,000 men, all well clothed, and moſt plentifully provided with every article; but notwithſtanding theſe advantages, nearly one half of them are ſick and unfit for ſervice.

Saturday, Auguſt 16.

The diſorder is epidemical in the army, and is a virulent putrid dyſentery, and carries off great numbers daily.

The French Generals, ſenſible of the havock it will make in their armies, if the ſiege continues much longer, ſeem reſolved to uſe the greateſt efforts to take the town immediately.

For this purpoſe they on Saturday laſt brought from Bruges 38 braſs 24 pounders, and began the ſame evening to puſh on the ſecond parallel.

This formidable ordnance began playing on the town on Wedneſday night, and ſtill continues. The town, however holds out; and the brave commander, General Van der Duyn, and the handful of men which compoſes the garriſon, ſeem determined to defend it to the laſt extremity.

Sunday, Auguſt 17.

Some few days ago, the Carmagnols were moſt completely enſnared. General Van der Duyn, in the evening, ordered a large quantity of faggots and other firewood to be heaped together in three different parts of the town, not far from the warehouſes and magazines, which he ſet fire to; at the ſame time keeping up a briſk cannonade from the ramparts.

At nine in the evening, the whole horizon ſeemed in a blaze, and the fire from the town ſlackening, every one imagined it was in flames, and looked on its fall as inevitable. During the night, the fires at intervals ſeemed to burn with leſs vehemence, and one was entirely extinguiſhed. The French kept up a heavy fire all night, and towards morning fired entirely with red-hot-ſhot; and threw bombs and ſhells in the town from every ſide.

As day light approached, the commandant ordered two more fires to be lighted the gates opened, and the draw-bridges let down; ceaſing, at the ſame time, to fire from the ramparts.

The French on this advanced in great numbers to take poſſeſſion of the town, before it ſhould be reduced to a heap of aſhes; and in a moſt confuſed and diſorderly manner, croſſed the inundations where the water was fordable.

When they had advanced as near as the commandant wiſhed them to come, they were, to their unſpeakable aſtoniſhment, ſaluted with a ſhower of grape ſhot from all the guns on the ramparts, and galled in the ſevereſt manner during their retreat. They loſt on this occaſion near 1800 men, who were either killed or drowned; and near 300 wounded were next morning brought into Bruges.

The French did not fire a ſingle ſhot during the three following days, and now proceed with the greateſt circumſpection; being pretty well convinced they will not obtain Sluys ſo eaſy as they obtained Breda laſt year.

LONDON.

Auguſt 22. The conduct of the French in Brabant ſeems to announce, that they have no deſign to fix there their Winter Quarters; and that they will evacuate the place, as ſoon as the harveſt ſhall be completed.

RUSSIAN FLEET.

From our Correſpondent at Edinburgh, we yeſterday received a letter, acquainting us, that a Ruſſian Fleet of 10 ſail of the line and four frigates had arrived in the mouth of the Frith of Forth on the 14th inſtant.

An Officer was ſent on ſhore, who on Friday landed at Leith, for the purpoſe of taking in freſh proviſions.

The Coaſt of Scotland was the place of their deſtination. There they were to wait till they received further orders from the Court of Peterſburgh.

Various ſpeculations have been made on the ultimate object of this fleet; and one of the following objects ſeems to be the real one—The Empreſs either is aware of a rupture with the Porte, and intends this Fleet for the Mediterranean, or ſhe thinks it neceſſary to add ſtrength to her Naval force in the Baltic.—On the eve of her laſt war with Sweden, ſhe found means to bring five line of battle ſhips into the Baltic, for which the Court of Stockholm was very much blamed.

The preſent fleet conſiſts wholly of new ſhips, built at Archangel, and it ſuppoſed the Daniſh and Swediſh fleets have been fitted out to oppoſe their entrance.

If this ſuppoſition be well founded, the Empreſs will be obliged to ſend her whole ſtrength into the Baltic, to conduct them through the Sound, in defiance of the combined fleets of Sweden and Denmark.

If they do not enter the Baltic, then it is put beyond a doubt, that the Empreſs either is aware of a certain rupture with the Turks, or intends, at laſt, to come forward with vigour againſt the French.

This laſt ſeems very unlikely, as the Empreſs's aſſiſtance would be much more uſeful by land than by ſea.

BRITISH ARMY.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Duke of York's army.

Camp near Breda, Auguſt 10.

We are preparing to march to the vicinity of Bois le duc, where the heavy baggage, eſcorted by one ſquadron of the blues, had nearly arrived, when countermanding orders were received, and we remain on our old ground. This circumſtance is ſomewhat favorable to many of the regiments of infantry, to whom the marches from the great depth of ſand in the road, are become harraſſing and fatiguing in the higheſt degree. The want of tents, which ſome of them ſtill labour under, and the badneſs of the weather (for ſome time paſt very rainy) form, upon the whole, no ſmall accumulation of thoſe evils to which the life of a ſoldier is peculiarly ſubject.

The day before yeſterday arrived the order ſo long wanted, and which earlier iſſued, might probably have reſcued many a brave and gallant fellow from a premature grave; in conſequence of it, the remaining ſick, to the number of near two thouſand men were conveyed to their native country, inſtead of remaining as before in unwholeſome Bilanders, the air of which, by their long abode, was rendered nearly as bad as that of a peſt-houſe. To this inſolubriety, many are the victims that have recently fallen.

Our preſent ſituation very much reſembles that of ſeveral of our late encampments: that is to ſay, an extenſive common, ſurrounded on all hands by wildneſs and ſterility, inſtead of fertility and plenty we met with heretofore, the latter of which being diminiſhed in a direct ratio with the increaſe of the army, the price of every thing is become extravagantly high.

Breda lies about 3 miles diſtance from our camp. The town is rendered very ſtrong by its formidable works, which they are preparing in great haſte for the event of an attack. Gertruydenberg being only two leagues from thence, I took a ride thither. The ſmallneſs of this important place, and the water and low grounds that ſurround it, were what attracted my notice. A ſimple tampart with baſtions, and a wet ditch, are all that is neceſſary to render it almoſt inacceſſible. It is like Breda literally "herriſſe de canons" of which there is likewiſe no trifling depot in the former town. Here the cavalry are obliged to go each to fetch his ſhare of corn. This I imagine is owing to the impoſſibility of the commiſſary's ſupplying it; the heavineſs of the roads deſtroying ſuch numbers of draft horſes, which are to be found dead and dying on every hand.

Two days ago an entire Dutch piquet at one of the advanced poſts, was ſurprized while a ſleep, and the officer and 16 Huſſars carried off by a patrole of the enemy. From ſome few deſerters lately come in, we learn that they are in conſiderable force. They are, however, but little advanced on this ſide of Antwerp, and except the diſtant report of ſome very heavy metal, ſeemingly on the water, particularly laſt night, and the whole of this day, we hear not the leaſt of them.

The natives of this country do not bear us the greateſt good will, as appeared on our marching from our late camp at Roſendael, where they pillaged many of the waggons in the rear, and very ill treating thoſe accompanying them. It is even ſaid, that ſeveral of the eſcort were killed and wounded by the peaſantry. Some ſutlers fared the ſame, and the tents and camp equipage of the 28th regiment, were by theſe means totally loſt.

At the Court of St. James's, the 6th of Auguſt, 1794.

Preſent, the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS in many of his Majeſty's vice admiralty courts in the Weſt Indies, ſentences of condemnation have paſſed againſt ſhips and goods belonging to the ſubjects of the United States of America:—And whereas, from ignorance of the rules reſpecting the times of appealing, or from inability to find the ſecurity required, or from other juſt and reaſonable impediments, the claimants have been prevented from duly entering and proſecuting their appeals from the ſaid ſentences: And whereas it hath been repreſented to his Majeſty, on their behalf, that they are deſirous of entering and proſecuting the ſame: his Majeſty is thereupon pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the ſaid parties ſhall be admitted to their reſpective appeals, notwithſtanding the ordinary times for entering and proſecuting the ſame may be elapſed, provided the ſame are entered and proſecuted within a reaſonable time, to be approved by the Lords Commiſſioners of Appeal in Prize Cauſes.

NEW-YORK, September 13.

On Thurſday laſt the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for this city and county, paſſed ſentence of death on Simeon Romine, otherwiſe called William Townſin, for uttering and publiſhing as true, a forged order for 400 dollars, on the Branch Bank, knowing the ſame to be forged. He is to be hanged on the ſecond Friday in November next.

PITTSBURGH, October 4.

We underſtand that at the meeting of Parkinſon's ferry, on Thurſday laſt, there was a perfect unanimity for ſubmiſſion to the laws, and it was the opinion of the delegates, that in their reſpective townſhips there was a general diſpoſition to ſubmiſſion.

William Findley and David Redick are appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, and the Governor of Pennſylvania, with a copy of the reſolutions, and to explain to government the preſent ſtate of this country, and detail ſuch circumſtances as may enable the Preſident to judge, whether an armed force be now neceſſary to ſupport the civil authority in theſe counties.

Philadelphia, October 15.

By Captain Thompſon, of the brig Mercury, juſt arrived from Hamburg, who left it on the 22d Auguſt, we learn, that Sluys had been ſome time before in poſſeſſion of the French forces; Fluſhing was bombarding, and expected to fall - Rotterdam was expected ſoon to ſhare the ſame fate---A report prevailed of a revolution in Hanover, and the French naval forces were conſiderable in the north ſeas.

Philad. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated London, 20th Auguſt.

"It is impoſſible to ſay what is doing by Mr. Jay, but, from what I can judge, this country is perfectly inclined to be friendly, and to do ample juſtice to America: as ſuch, no doubt every thing will go right. From what I have ſeen, both in France, Germany, and here, I am of opinion the preſent unhappy war is by no means likely to be put an end to. All parties appear ſo determined, that I ſhall not be ſurpriſed if it continues ſeven years, or even much longer.

A letter from the army at Carliſle, dated the 9th inſtant, informs, that Governor Lee is appointed Commander in Chief, Governor Mifflin ſecond in Command, and Governor Howell third. The army were to move forward for Bedford on the 10th. The Preſident had proceeded on his route to the Head Quarters of the Virginia quota, Fort Cumberland. The body of militia at Carliſle amounts to 5000 men, well equipped and diſciplined, and all in good ſpirits.

Saturday Evening, October 11.

At a metting of the committee appointed to prevent the intercourſe with the town of Baltimore, &c. the following minute of the proceeding of a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Wilmington, was read, viz.

Wilmington, Delaware, October 11.

At a meeting of a reſpectable number of the inhabitants of the borough, convened for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the great inconvenience attending the prohibition of the Stage Waggon running from this place to the city of Philadelphia, in conſequence of the contagious diſorder prevailing at preſent in the town of Baltimore, it was reſolved that ſix reputable freeholders be appointed as a committee of health for this borough; who ſhall from time to time correſpond with the committee of health for Philadelphia, and ſhall inſpect all paſſengers who are deſirous of going from this borough to the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtage kept by Joſhua Jackſon, and ſuch paſſengers as ſhall paſs the neceſſary inſpection ſhall be furniſhed with a certificate to be annexed to the uſual way bill, ſigned by at leaſt three of the committee. The freeholders appointed are Warnen, Peter Brynberg, William Hemphill, John Ferris, Robert Hamilton and John Hayes.

Signed by order of the Meeting.

EVAN THOMAS, Secretary.

Pro Tem.

WHEREUPON Reſolved, that Joſhua Jackſon's waggon be permitted to run from Wilmington to Philadelphia and back, on the terms contained in the above minute, Provided, the paſſengers and baggage have been fourteen days from Baltimore.

Publiſhed by order of the Committee.

GEORGE LATIMER, Chairman.

Atteſt. W. FRANKLIN, Sec.

Married, on Sunday the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Peter Wilſon, the Rev. Mr. *Henry Smalley*, of Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, to Miſs *Hannah Fox*, of Burlington county.

*** The Truſtees of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, have appointed the EXAMINATION of the Senior Claſs, to be held on Monday the 20th October, inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that DEGREES to be conferred on ſuch as ſhall be approved of, on Thurſday the 23d of the ſame month.

By the Faculty,

WILLIAM ROGERS, Sec'ry.

October 11, 1794.

One Dollar Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Derby townſhip, Delaware county, on the 5th inſtant, an Apprentice LAD, named WILLIAM LONG, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be intitled to the above reward.

* SAMUEL SHAW.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOP THIEF AND RUNAWAY.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 29th September laſt, an indented SERVANT, named WILLIAM ROBBINS, about 5 feet 8 inches high, between 19 and 20 years of age, light complexion, ſandy hair, much freckled in the face, ſtoop ſhouldered, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by a hurt; had on when he went away, a ſtriped nankeen coat, queen-rib waiſtcoat, corduroy trowſers, white cotton ſtockings, new ſhoes, and plated buckles, and a foram hat, almoſt new: ſuppoſed to have ſtolen, 35 dollars in bank notes, viz. 3 ten dollar notes of the Bank of Pennſylvania, and one 5 of the United States, one ſkye-blue caſſimer waiſtcoat, one pair of allenetta coloured nankeen ſmall-cloaths, one pair of ſquare carved ſilver knee buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid Villain and Goods, ſo that his maſter gets them again, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the Runaway alone, paid by

JAMES ELLIOT.

Sorrel Horſe, Lancaſter road, 13 miles from Philadelphia, Octo. 4, 1794. *

N. B. The above deſcribed is an active Fellow, and perhaps may change his name and dreſs. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him away at their peril.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 17th September laſt, a NEGRO BOY, named QUOMINI, rather ſmall of his age, with a ſore on his right leg; had on and took with him, a drab coloured coattee, with large plain yellow buttons, one pair ſtriped linen trowſers, one pair plain do. two coarſe ſhirts, one brown ſuperfine cloth veſt, with metal buttons, one nankeen do. an old caſtor hat with a high crown, one pair of old ſhoes, with buckles. Alſo ſtole and took with him, a drab coloured cloth great coat, (with dull yellow buttons) made for a man of full ſize, which he will probably offer to ſale, as it is too large for him to wear without alteration. Any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid Boy in any jail in the United States, and give information thereof to his maſter, ſo that he may get him, ſhall receive the above reward.

JAMES STRATTON.

Swedeſborough, New-Jerſey, Octo. 6, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Gloucester county, on Monday the 6th inſtant, a Negro LAD, named ISAAC, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſtout built, and ſquare ſhouldered, about 19 years of age, has two years to ſerve; had on and took with him, a lead coloured cloth coattee, jacket and breeches, a ſtriped red and black worſted and wool coattee, a round about black and white linſey jacket, a waiſtcoat of green and black cottonade, a pair of dark cottonade trowſers, a pair of blue-grey yarn ſtockings, and one do. of blue and white cotton, caliſkin ſhoes with ſquare buckles, a newiſh wool hat, bound. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and lodges him in either of the jails of Philadelphia, Cheſter or Delaware, ſo that I may get him again, or brings him to me, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ENOS ELDRIDGE.

October 10, 1794. *

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, on the morning of the 9th inſtant, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN ALLEN, about 16 years of age, little of ſtature, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark buſhy hair, and good countenance. It is thought he had not long premiditated his elopement, as he took no cloathing with him but what he had on, viz. a light coloured cloth coat, much torn on one ſide, ſtriped linſey waiſtcoat, and ſtriped linen trowſers, old ſhoes, if any, and old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Lad, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID JARRETT.

10th Mo. 10, 1794.

N. B. He probably may, by the aſſiſtance of his friends, change his cloaths. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DAVID THOMPSON, late of Philadelphia, Cordwainer, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

DOROTHEA KEEF, Adminiſtratrix,
No. 38, Bread ſtreet.

October 14. 1794. *

WAS taken treſpaſſing in the ſubſcriber's incloſure, on the 24th of laſt month, and advertiſed in ſeveral public places in the townſhip, a dark grey HORSE COLT, ſuppoſed to be two years old laſt ſpring, about 13 hands and a half high, well made, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be appraiſed and diſpoſed of agreeable to law. *

PHILIP PRICE.

Kingeſes townſhip, Philadelphia county, 10th Mo. 14, 1794.

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip and county of Montgomery, two COWS, one Black, the other Pied. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold according to law.

* EDWARD MORGAN.

Oct. 15, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 30th of October next, on the Premiſes,

TWO HOUSES and LOTS in Bordentown, fronting the main ſtreet, near the centre of the town; each lot contains about one ſixth of an acre; on one lot is a two ſtory houſe, in good repair; on the other lot is a one ſtory houſe, with a cellar kitchen under it, and a good lodging room in the chamber; there is, likewiſe, a ſtable on ſaid lot; late the property of Ruth Cox, deceaſed. The Vendue to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

RICHARD COX,
JOSEPH ALLISON, } Heirs at Law.
MARY COWARD,

September 29, 1794. *

FULLING-MILL.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that his FULLING MILL at Coles-Town, near Haddonfield, is in good order for carrying on the FULLING BUSINESS in a compleat manner. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with ther cuſtom, may depend upon having their Work well done, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths, Worſteds, &c. will be taken in at John Branſon's, in Haddonfield, and at Samuel Cole's, in Moores-Town, where the cloths will be taken away, and returned after being dreſſed, by the ſubſcriber.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted.

New-Jerſey, October 2, 1794. *

STOLEN or ſtrayed on the night of the 14th inſtant, from the Plantation of Thomas Chalfant, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a Bay HORSE, 7 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet white, has a mark acroſs the near eye, from the ſtroke of a whip, trots hard: likewiſe, a ſmall Bay MARE, five years old, not marked with white, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid Creatures, and gives information, ſo that the owners get them again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or Four Dollars for either of them, paid by

THOMAS CHALFANT,
MOSES JAQUES.

Eaſt Marlborough, Cheſter county, 9th Mo. 24 1794 *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 12th inſtant, a LAD, named JAMES MORGAN, a taylor by trade, upwards of 19 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, with dark brown hair; he has many ſmall hair-molds on his face and over his body; he is naturally of a ſly and ſullen diſpoſition, and much adicted to ſpiritous liquors: he took with him two coats, one a brown mixed cloth, the other a ſtriped nankeen, mended on the ſleeves, a nankeen jacket anu breeches, and ſundry other cloathing. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring him, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid, by

RICHARD CARELTON,

Living at Duck creek, Croſs-Roads, Delaware ſtate. Auguſt 16, 1794. *

Abington, Montgomery county, Oct. 6.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 30th ult. a Mulatto BOY, named JACK, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and 17 years of age, of a ſlender make and pleaſant countenance, active and ſmart in his movements: had on when he went away, a blue-grey coat, brown linſey veſt, nankeen breeches, cotton ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes with large buckles, and a felt hat. It was his intention to enliſt in the army. Whoever ſhall ſecure ſaid fellow, in the neareſt jail or work-houſe to the place where he may be taken, and ſend his maſter word, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, from WILLIAM M. TENNENT.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Fox Chaſe, on the Lancaſter road, in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, on the night of the 23d of September, inſtant, two Bay HORSES, with ſtars in their faces. Whoever hath loſt them may have them again, on paying the charges and proving their property, by applying to

THOMAS CUMMINS.

September 29, 1794. *

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I, SAMUEL HUGGINS, intend to make application to the Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the ſecond Tueſday of their next ſitting, at Trenton, for an Act to divorce me from Sarah Huggins my wife.

SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, 22d Sept. 1794. †

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Honeybrook townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 23d inſt. a Sorrel HORSE, well advanced in years, about 14 or 15 hands high, he is in good order and well made for the geers, a natural trotter, and ſhod before, his mane lately trimmed, and hangs to the off ſide; he is grey about the head. Whoever takes and ſecures ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Thief may be brought to juſtice, and the ſubſcriber get his Horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars, and all reaſonable charges, for the Horſe only, paid by

JOSEPH DARLINTON.

September 23, 1794. ‡

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the application to me by ANN OFFLEY, widow, one of the grand-daughters and deviſees of Samuel Cole, late of Waterford, in Glouceſter county, deceaſed, who claims one undivided third part, the ſame into three equal parts to be divided, of and in all that tract or tracts of Pine Land, which the ſaid Samuel Cole, in his life time, purchaſed of David Olephant, ſituate and lying in the county of Burlington, and townſhip of Eveſham, on the ſoutherly ſide of Catoxon, or Colonel Read's mill-creek, and deviſed by the laſt will of the ſame Samuel Cole, unto the ſaid Ann, and to Rachel, now the wife of Daniel Newbold, and to Martha, deceaſed, late the wife of Joſiah Reeve, all of them the grand-daughters of the ſame Samuel Cole, which ſaid tract or tracts of land contain, or are ſuppoſed to contain, 3000 acres of land, more or leſs, I have nominated Hudſon Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, of Burlington county, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract or tracts of land, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to me, at my houſe in Burlington, on the 27th day of October next, the ſame Hudſon Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1789." Given under my hand, the 25th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1794.

*6ſp JAMES KINSEY.

To be Sold by Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at noon, at the houſe of ARCHER GIFFORD, in Newark, New-Jerſey, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private contract, the following

TRACTS OF LAND,

BELONGING to the American Iron Company, ſituate at Ringwood, Long-Pond, and Charlottenburg, in the counties of Bergen and Morris, in the ſaid ſtate of New-Jerſey, viz.

Twelve Tracts of Land, containing about 6533 acres, ſituate at Ringwood, on part of which the Ringwood manſion-houſe and ſtore are erected.

Four Tracts of Land, containing about 6156 acres, ſituate on Long-Pond river.

Seven Tracts of Land, containing about 6165 acres, ſituate at Charlottenburg.

Theſe eſtates are well worthy the attention of any gentleman or company, inclined to engage extenſively in Iron-works. There are ſeveral buildings, and ſome conſiderable improvements, on theſe lands; about 250 acres of excellent meadow are already made, and much more might be added at a ſmall expence. On the premiſes there are ſeveral very convenient ſeats for furnaces, forges, mills, &c. There are alſo ſome very valuable Iron-Mines. Moſt of the unimproved parts of theſe lands are covered with fine healthy timber.

Theſe eſtates will be ſhewn by Captain Joſeph Board, of Ringwood, and the terms of ſale made known, by applying to him, or to

EDWARD EDWARDS,
in Philadelphia, at the corner of Sixth and Race ſtreets.

September 13. wtf.

Andrew Shuſter and Roſina his Wife, and John Lamb and Maria Barbara his Wife,
vs.
Ludwick Shieb, Elizabeth Shieb, and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of York County.——

BILL to perpetuate teſtimony concerning the Title of a Meſſuage and the ſouthern Moiety of Lot No. 235, ſituate on the eaſtern ſide of Water ſtreet, in York Town, in the county of York, and commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

IN purſuance of the Order and Rule of the ſaid Court, Notice is hereby given, that the depoſitions of John Morris, John Hay, Stophel Louman, Mr. Fiſher, and others, will be taken at the Court-houſe, in York-Town, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before Andrew Billmyer, Conrad Lamb, and William M'Clellan, Eſquires, or ſome two or one of them, for the purpoſe of perpetuating the teſtimony of the ſaid Witneſſes, concerning the Title aforeſaid.

JOHN EDIE, Prothonotary.

York-Town, Sept. 9. * 4ſw

Eight Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Williſtown, on the 17th inſtant, a certain MOSES MOORE, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has loſt the big toe off his right foot; he was committed for ſtealing a Cow. Whoever takes up ſaid Moſes Moore, and ſecures him in any jail, or to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter county, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

DANIEL DOWLING.

September 24, 1794. ¶

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, on the 15th inſtant, a certain JOHN HILL, by trade a Miller, a ſhort, ſlim made man, of a pale complexion, and carries his head remarkably high: he wears a dark brown caſſimer coat, and a long drab coloured ſurtout with metal buttons. Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed Villian, and lodges him either in the jail of Philadelphia or Bucks county, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, from

JOSHUA WOOLSTON.

Middletown, Bucks county, Sept. 22, 1794. †

MUSTARD SEED.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard ſeed, by

Chriſtian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where they have for ſale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

September 23, 1794, tbctf.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, deceaſed, who ſigned an acquittance or diſcharge in his Caſe, dated the 14th of the 4th month, 1771, are hereby notified, that a dividend is intended to be made the 1ſt day of November next, among ſuch of the ſaid Creditors as ſhall, on or before that date, produce to the ſubſcriber their reſpective demands, duly authenticated---This being the final dividend, thoſe Creditors who neglect a timely compliance, will be excluded from any portion of the property now in the hands of

JOSEPH HILBORNE, ſurv. Truſtee.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1794.

To be Sold by Private Sale.

TWO certain tracts or parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, in Cheſter county, viz. a Plantation, containing about 86 acres, with a good manſion-houſe, barn, ſtables, and ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring of water; on the premiſes are 20 acres of good woodland, and ſix acres of meadow, the reſt good arable land, bounded by lands of John Lockhart and others, within two miles of the ſeat of juſtice in ſaid county. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, John Lockhart, at Weſt-Cheſter, or Benjamin Mattack, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the Boot. Alſo a certain tract, being part of, and contiguous to, the lands aforeſaid, containing 53 acres, about ten acres of good woodland, and a compleat ſituation for a manſion-houſe, having a never-failing ſpring. The whole will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Apply as above, or to

PRISCILLA ROGERS. *

WAS taken up, on the 1ſt of September, in the ſhed of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, a brown HORSE, riſing five years old, between 15 and 16 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN IRWIN.

Sept. 11, 1794. *

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LARGE and convenient MERCHANT MILL, with two water-wheels, and two pair of Burr ſtones, all in compleat repair for manufacturing wheat, ſituate on Wiſſahiccon creek, in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, within 11 miles of the city, together with a large and elegant ſtone houſe, ſtone ſpring houſe, barn and ſtables, about 10 acres of good meadow, and 30 or 40 of arable land, with a large orchard of beſt grafted fruit: the ſituation of this Mill is equal to any in theſe parts for procuring wheat, being between the Bethlehem and Reading roads, and within one mile of either. For further information enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN PAUL.

September 23, 1794. 4t. ‖

Forty Dollars Reward.

ON the 12th inſtant a Man, with a brown Mare, came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, between ſeven and eight o'Clock in the evening, when he ordered his mare to paſture, in the morning the mare was gone, and he took a Horſe of mine, but afterwards got his mare at the next tavern, and went off with both; the Horſe was a grey, about 15 hands high, ſix years old next ſpring, both trots and hand-gallops, and on his near hind foot it appears as if he had a ring bone. The man is tall and ſlim, wore a blue coat, with lappels and ſugar-loaf buttons, corduroy trowſers, and boots under them, ſaid he lived in Miniſink. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed man, with the horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Horſe, paid by

DANIEL COOPER.

Upper Saucon townſhip, ‡
Northampton county, Sept. 15. 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Andrew Mowſer, deceaſed, late of Upper Hanover townſhip, in Montgomery county, by bonds, notes, book debts, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come and pay off their reſpective debts to the ſubſcribers, Adminiſtrators of ſaid eſtate, on or before the 27th day of November next, otherwiſe they muſt expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be adjuſted, by

JOHN MOWSER, } Adminiſtrators.
JACOB MOWSER, }

Upper Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, Sept. 17. 1794. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of RICHARD ROBERTS, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Rockhill, in Bucks county, are requeſted to make payment without loſs of time; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call for payment on Mathew Fitzwater, of Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, or Elizabeth Tyſon, of Rockhill townſhip, Bucks county.

MATHEW FITZWATER, Executor.
ELIZABETH TYSON, Executrix.

September 6, 1794. *

JUST PUBLISHED,
By *MATHEW CAREY,*
No. 118, Market ſtreet, Philadelphia,

AN Impartial Hiſtory of the French Revolution, from its commencement to the death of the queen, and the execution of the Gironde party. Price 2 dollars.

Plowden's Hiſtory of the Britiſh Empire, from May 1792, to December 1793, a very intereſting work, unveiling the real cauſes of the preſent deſtructive war between England and France. Price a dollar and a quarter.

Charlotte, a Tale of Truth. A truly pathetic and intereſting novel, by Mrs. Rowſon, of the new theatre, Philadelphia. Price five eighths of a dollar.

Hiſtory of Algiers, with a map of Barbary. A quarter dollar.

Carey's Account of the Yellow Fever; in blue paper. Half a dollar.

Ladies compleat Pocket Library, ſecond edition: containing, Hannah More's eſſays—Gregory's legacy—Lambert's advice—Pennington's advice—Swift's letter to a married lady—and More's fables. Price 87 and a half cents.

Wall Atlas; containing, maps of the United Provinces, Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Weſt-Indies. Two dollars.

Catechiſm of Nature—ſhewing from ſound principles, and eſtabliſhed facts, the rights and duties of every rational being. Price 18 and a half cents.

Journey to Jeruſalem, 20 cents.

Academy of Compliments, 20 cents.

Seven Champions of Chriſtendom, 20 cents.

Deſtruction of Troy, 20 cents.

Peyton's Grammar, to teach Frenchmen the Engliſh pronunciation, 50 cents.

Said CAREY has for Sale.

Margarot's Trial for ſeditious Practices, 50 cents.

Fille de Chambre, by Mrs. Rowſon, 67 and a half cents.

Arabian Nights Entertainment, 2 vols. One dollar 60 cents.

A handſome edition of Conductor Generalis. Two dollars.

Paine's Works, including both parts of the rights of man. Two dollars.

Maſon's Treatiſe on Self-knowledge, 75 cents.

Wilſon's afflicted Man's Companion.

Doddridge's riſe and progreſs of Religion in the Soul.

Art of Speaking, 75 cents.

American Theatre, a beautiful collection of plays, in 2 vols. containing, Guſtavus Vaſa, Belle's ſtratagem, Provoked huſband, Natural ſon She ſtoops to conquer, Buſy body, Barbaroſſa, Foundling, Weſt-Indian, and Hamlet. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.

Select Farces—Lying valet, Farmer, Bon Ton, Quaker, Agreeable ſurpriſe, Citizen, King and miller of Manſfield, and Midas. Price, neatly bound, a dollar.

Intereſting Narrative of the Life of Guſtavus Vaſa, an African: written by himſelf. One dollar.

Dodſley's Fables, with 150 cuts, 67 and a half cents.

Zimmerman on Solitude. 87 and a half cents.

Frugal Houſewife, or complete woman cook, 37 and a half cents.

Taplin's Farriery, a new edition. Two dollars 25 cents.

Modern Practice of Farriery, or complete horſe doctor, 31 cents.

New Robinſon Cruſoe, 87 and a half cents.

Lavater's Eſſay on Phyſiognomy. One dollar 33 cents.

Condorcet's Life of Voltaire. One dollar.

Bennet's Letters to Young Ladies, with ſtrictures on female education prefixed, 87 and a half cents.

Warrille's Travels in the United States, 80 cents.

Shaw's Abridgment of Bruce's Travels in Abyſſinia. One dollar.

Watts's Lyric Poems.

Life and Adventures of Joſeph Andrews, 80 cents.

Butler's Analogy between natural and revealed Religion. One dollar 50 cents.

Burlemaqui on natural and political Law. One dollar 75 cents.

Gentleman's Pocket Library. One dollar.

Hervey's Meditations, 80 cents.

Muir's Trial, 75 cents.

September 8. 8w.

Life of Howard.

This Day is Publiſhed, by

J. ORMROD,

(Price 75 Cents)

[At Franklin's Head, No. 21, Cheſnut ſtreet,

A VIEW of the LIFE, TRAVELS and PHILANTHROPIC LABOURS of the late *JOHN HOWARD, Eſq. L.L.D. F.R.S.* Embelliſhed with a ſtriking likeneſs of that Citizen of the World.—By JOHN AIKEN, M. D. To which is ſubjoined an ODE, inſcribed to JOHN HOWARD, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Eſquire.

FROM realm to realm, with croſs or creſcent crown'd,
Where'er mankind and miſery are found,
O'er burning ſands, deep waves, and wilds of ſnow,
Great HOWARD journeying ſeeks the houſe of woe.
Down many a winding ſtep to dungeons dank,
Where anguiſh wails aloud, and fetters clank;
To caves beſtrew'd with many a mould'ring bone,
And cells, whoſe echoes only learn to groan;
Onward he moves!—Diſeaſe and death retire,
And murm'ring demons hate him, and admire.

September 8. 6w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3353.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1794.

HARRISBURGH, October 6.

On Friday laft, the Prefident of the United States arrived in this town. The pleafure excited in beholding, for the firft time, our beloved chief, in this borough, is not eafily defcribed. The following addrefs was delivered to him, by the burgeffes, in behalf of the inhabitants of the town:

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Efquire, Prefident of the United States of America.

SIR,

WHILE we, the burgeffes and citizens of Harrifburgh, rejoice in the opportunity of prefenting our refpects to a character, fo juftly revered and dear to Americans, we cannot but lament that we fhould owe it to an interruption of the peace and profperity of our country, thofe conftant objects of your public cares. We truft, however, that the juft indignation which fires the breafts of all virtuous citizens, at the unprovoked outrages committed by thofe lawlefs men, who are in oppofition to one of the mildeft and moft equal governments of which the condition of man is fufceptible, will excite fuch exertions, as to crufh the fpirit of diffection wherever it has appeared, and that our political horizon will fhine brighter than ever on a difperfion of the clouds, which now menace and obfcure it.

Though our fphere of action is too limited to produce any important effects, yet we beg leave to affure your excellency, that fo far as it extends, our beft endeavours fhall not be wanting to fupport the happy conftitution, and wife adminiftration of our government.

Signed in behalf of the borough,
CONRAD BOMBACH, } Burgeffes.
ALEX. BERRYHILL, }
Harrifburgh, Oct. 3, 1794.

To which he was pleafed to make the following Anfwer.

To the Burgeffes and other Citizens of Harrifburg,

GENTLEMEN,

IN declaring to you the genuine fatisfaction I derive from your very cordial addrefs, I will not mingle any expreffion of the painful fenfations which I experience from the occafion that has drawn me hither. You will be at no lofs to do juftice to my feelings. But, relying on that kindnefs of Providence towards our country, which every adverfe appearance hitherto has ferved to manifeft, and counting upon the tried good fenfe and patriotifm of the great body of our fellow citizens, I do not hefitate to indulge, with you, the expectation of fuch an iffue, as will ferve to confirm the bleffings of peace we enjoy, under a conftitution that well deferves the confidence, attachment and fupport of virtuous men. To clafs the inhabitants of Harrifburgh among this number, is only to bear teftimony to the zealous and efficient exertions, which they have made towards the defence of the laws.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Oct. 4, 1794.

CARLISLE, October 8.

ON Wednefday laft the Governor of this ftate, efcorted by the Lancafter troop of horfe, commanded by Gen. Hand, and accompanied by his aids de camp, Generals Rofs and Morris, arrived in this borough. He was met about a mile from this place by Governor Howell, at the head of the Jerfey cavalry, by the Philadelphia cavalry, and the cavalry and the light infantry company, and by a number of the inhabitants of this borough. At four o'clock in the evening he delivered an animated addrefs in the Prefbyterian meeting houfe to an immenfe audience, who filled that fpacious building and furrounded its doors.

This was the tenth county which in a fhort fpace of time the Governor had vifited, and in each of which he had addreffed the militia to roufe at the voice of their country and defend its rights. We are happy to announce that this zeal in the general caufe has been greatly fuccefsful.

On Saturday the Prefident of the United States arrived here. Every exertion was made by the refpectable army now encamped, and by the inhabitants of this place, to receive him with that refpect correfpondent to thofe fentiments of attachment and veneration with which every good man and patriotic citizen had been long impreffed. The Governors of Pennfylvania and Jerfey, at the head of their refpective fquadrons of horfe, and the friends of government, inhabitants of this town, met him at fome diftance from this borough. The Prefident was efcorted by a detachment of Philadelphia horfe, who left the camp at three o'clock in the morning of that day, and who arrived at the river as he had juft paffed it. He was accompanied by Secretary Hamilton, and his private Secretary, Mr. Dandridge. This grand proceffion paffed through this borough to the camp. Here the horfe formed on the right and left wings of the army, drawn up in martial order, and forming a line the moft refpectable ever perhaps before difplayed. Befides the great maffs of refpectable yeomanry, there might be feen as private troopers fome of the principal officers of the ftate government, members of the fenate and houfe of repreffentatives of Pennfylvania, officers who had commanded regiments in the continental fervice, merchants of the moft refpectable characters and fortunes, lawyers of eminent talents and property. Amongft the infantry, as volunteer foldiers, there are young gentlemen of the firft families in the refpective ftates, fome of them men of great opulence, and a number of them of confequence in the commercial world.

The line was compofed of cavalry before mentioned, a regiment of artillery, with 16 pieces, with the infantry from various parts of Pennfylvania, amounting in the whole to near three thoufand men, beautifully equipped, and all in handfome uniforms. The army was reviewed by the Prefident, who appeared to enjoy the utmoft fatisfaction at this illuftrious difplay of patriotic exertion; he remarked, as we are informed, that he had never beheld a more refpectable body of troops, and fome gentlemen who had been American officers in the late war with Great Britain, admitted that they had never feen at any period of the war fo ftrong and fine a body of cavalry. In the evening the court-houfe in this borough was illuminated by the federal citizens, and a tranfparency exhibited, with the following inferiptions in large illuminated characters—in front of the tranfparency, "WASHINGTON IS EVER TRIUMPHANT." On one fide "THE REIGN OF THE LAWS;" on the other fide, "WOE TO ANARCHISTS."

On Monday morning a number of the principal inhabitants prefented the following addrefs;

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, Efq; Prefident of the United States.

SIR,

WE the fubfcribers, inhabitants of this borough, on behalf of ourfelves and our fellow citizens, friends to good order, government and the laws, approach you at this time, to expreſs our fincere admiration of thofe virtues which have been uniformly exerted with fo much fuccefs, for the happinefs of America; and which, at this critical period of impending foreign and domeftic troubles, have been manifefted with diftinguifhed luftre.

Though we deplore the caufe which has collected in this borough all claffes of virtuous citizens, yet it affords us the moft heart-felt fatisfaction to meet the father of our country, and brethren in arms, diftinguifhed for their patriotifm, their love of order, and attachment to the conftitution and laws; and while on the one hand we regret the occafion which has brought from their homes men of all ſituations, who have made facrifices, unequalled in any other country, of their private intereſts to the public good; yet we are conſoled by the conſideration, that the citizens of the United States have evinced to our enemies abroad, and the foes of our happy conſtitution at home, that they not only have the will, but poſſeſs the power, to repel all foreign invaders, and to cruſh all domeſtic traitors.

The hiſtory of the world affords us too many inſtances of the deſtruction of free governments by factious and unprincipled men. Yet the preſent inſurrection and oppoſition to government is exceeded by none, either for its cauſleſs origin, or for the extreme malignity and wickedneſs with which it has been executed.

The unexampled clemency of our councils, in their endeavours to bring to a ſenſe of duty the weſtren inſurgents, and the ungrateful returns which have been made by that deluded people, have united all good men in one common effort, to reſtore order and obedience to the laws, and to puniſh thoſe who have neglected to avail themſelves of, and have ſpurned at, the moſt tender and humane offers that have ever been made to rebels and traitors.

We have viewed with pain the great induſtry, art, and miſrepreſentations, which have been practiſed, to delude our fellow citizens. We truſt that the effort of the general government, the combination of the good and virtuous againſt the vicious and factious, will cover with confuſion the malevolent diſturbers of the public peace, and afford to the well diſpoſed the certainty of protection to their perſons and property.

The ſword of juſtice, in the hands of our beloved Preſident, can only be conſidered as an object of terror by the wicked, and will be looked up to by the good and virtuous as their ſafeguard and protection.

We bleſs that Providence which has preſerved a life ſo valuable through ſo many important ſcenes—and we pray that he will continue to direct and proſper the meaſure adopted by you, for the ſecurity of our internal peace, and ſtability of our government; and that after a life of continued uſefulneſs and glory, you may be rewarded with eternal felicity.

To which he was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you ſincerely for your affectionate addreſs, I feel as I ought, what is perſonal to me, and I cannot but be particularly pleaſed with the enlightened and patriotic attachment which is manifeſted towards our happy conſtitution and the laws.

When we look round and behold the univerſally acknowleged proſperity which bleſſes every part of the United States, facts no leſs unequivocal than thoſe which are the lamented occaſion of our preſent meeting, were neceſſary to perſuade us, that any portion of our fellow citizens could be ſo deficient in diſcernment or virtue, as to attempt to diſturb a ſituation which, inſtead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmeſt gratitude to Heaven, and our earneſt endeavours to preſerve and prolong ſo favoured a lot.

Let us hope that the deluſion cannot be laſting; that reaſon will ſpeedily regain her empire, and the laws their juſt authority, where they have loſt it: Let the wiſe and the virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the miſguided, and to detect and defeat the arts of the factious. The union of good men is a baſis, on which the ſecurity of our internal peace, and the ſtability of our government may ſafely reſt. It will always prove an adequate rampart againſt the vicious and diſorderly.

In any caſe in which it may be indiſpenſable to raiſe the ſword of juſtice againſt obſtinate offenders, I ſhall deprecate the neceſſity of deviating from a favorite aim, to eſtabliſh the authority of the laws in the in the affections of all, rather than in the fears of any. G. WASHINGTON.

After the review of the army by the Preſident, 500 infantry, part of the Jerſey quota, arived in the evening of that day. The exertion of Governor Howell and Gen. White, in the ſtate of Jerſey, merits the higheſt approbation.

Bodies of troops from various parts are hourly ariving here.

PITTSBURGH, October 11.

Reſolutions of the Delegates of townſhips of the 14th of Auguſt, aſſembled at Parkinſon's Ferry, on the 2d of October, agreeable to the notice in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Reſolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this Meeting, that if the ſignature of the ſubmiſſion be not univerſal, it is not ſo much owing to any exiſting diſpoſition to oppoſe the laws, as to a want of time and information to operate a correſpondent ſentiment; and with reſpect to the greateſt number, a prevailing conſciouſneſs of their having had no concern in any outrage, and an idea that their ſignature would imply a ſenſe of guilt.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we will ſubmit to the laws of the United States, that we will not directly or indirectly oppoſe the execution of the acts for raiſing a revenue on diſtilled ſpirits and ſtills, that we will ſupport, ſo far as the law requires, the civil authority, in affording the protection to all officers, and to the citizens, reſerving at the ſame time, our conſtitutional right of petition and remonſtrance.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that William Findley, of Weſtmoreland County, and David Redick, of Waſhington County, be appointed Commiſſioners to wait on the Preſident of the United States, and the Governor of Pennſylvania, with a copy of theſe reſolutions, and to explain to Government the preſent ſtate of this country, and detail ſuch circumſtances as may enable the Preſident to judge whether an armed force be now neceſſary to ſupport the civil authority in theſe counties.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the Secretary tranſmit a copy of theſe reſolutions by poſt to the Preſident of the United States, and to the Governor of Pennſylvania, and have them printed in the Pittſburg Gazette.

ALEXANDER ADDISON, Sec.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that he is happy in having it in his power, from perſonal knowledge, to announce to his fellow citizens, that all the inhabitants of Cannonſburgh, and its vicinity, have ſigned their names to the terms propoſed by the Commiſſioners from the Government, requiring peaceable conduct in the people, and obedience to the laws.

Citizens of the Diſtrict of Waſhington and Allegheny,

Previous to the late convulſion, it was propoſed to me to give my name as a candidate for the Congreſs of the United States. I accepted the compliment. It is now circulated that I have declined it. No—Conſidering the delicacy of the times, I might wiſh I had not thought of it; but as it is, it would imply a fear of ſubmitting my conduct to inveſtigation, to withdraw my name from the public. I have therefore not done it. I may at preſent have leſs popularity then I had, but the time will come when I ſhall be conſidered as having deſerved well of the country, in all the delicate conjunctures in which we have been ſituated.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

October 8, 1794.

TRENTON, October 15.

Brigadier General Bloomfield and ſuit, left this town on Saturday laſt, to join his Brigade at Carliſle.

The ſame day a detachment of infantry, of between 3 and 400, commanded by Col. Crane, marched from this town for Carliſle—alſo a troop of horſe, commanded by Captain Dunham.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1794.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Preſident of the United States, to arreſt the march of all the Jerſey Militia, whether Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry, who had not croſſed the Delaware on the twelfth—You will therefore pleaſe to order all thoſe who have arrived at Trenton, or who ſhall arrive, to return to their reſpective homes. Let this be made known extenſively.

I am, Sir, with reſpect,
your obedient Servant.
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

Major Parrot, Commanding Officer of Trenton.

POOLE, Auguſt 15.

Mary Tonkin, who was taken in the Hampden Packet, Capt. Daſhwood, in the month of April laſt, from Liſbon, bound to Falmouth, and carried into Breſt, where ſhe was put into a hoſpital, being then ill, and there remained until the 5th of this month, when ſhe found means, to effect her eſcape, by concealing herſelf in the corn fields, and at night getting on board an American veſſel, was landed here yeſterday morning.

When ſhe left Breſt, there were eighteen ſail of the line in Breſt water, ready for ſea, ſome of which had been out on a cruize ſince the engagement of the 1ſt of June. She alſo ſays, that when ſhe left Breſt, there were about 200 Engliſh merchantmen, that had been captured during the war.

The report was, that this fleet was deſtined for the Mediterranean, to relieve thoſe blocked up by Lord Hood; after that, there was another report, that their deſtination was to intercept the Indiamen that were in Ireland, as they had certain information of their being in Galway Bay.

Lady Anne Fitzroy, who was taken in the ſame Packet, was removed from Breſt, about twenty miles, with ſome other ladies, but they were in good health and uſed very well.

The following obſervations on the FALL of ROBERSPIERRE, are from the *(London)* MORNING CHRONICLE of Auguſt 18.

The fall of Roberſpierre is at length confirmed. The charge againſt him was that of aſpiring to the tyranny; and as far as can be collected from the proceedings of the Convention, it was not without foundation.

He appears to have filled all the municipal offices of Paris with his own creatures; to have ſecured a great majority in the Jacobin Club, by what he called the purifying ſcrutiny; to have tampered with the armed force of the capital, particularly the cannoneers; and put an accomplice at the head of the whole—Hence his reſcue, after being taken into cuſtody under the decree of accuſation, and his being able, for a whole night, to brave the Convention. Only two hours before he was retaken, the victory ſeemed doubtful. The people, however, ſoon declared againſt him; and with them his attempt to reſiſt was held to be an infallible proof of his guilt.

The only members of the Convention who fell with him, were his brother, St. Juſt, Couthon, and Lebas. Barrere, with his wonted dexterity, contrived to be on the ſide of the victorious party; and ſeems to retain as much influence as he ever poſſeſſed in the Committee of Public Safety.

This conteſt, as important as any ſince the commencement of the revolution, was decided without any battle or maſſacre. How far the proſcriptions may be extended under colour of law, remains to be ſeen.

The Convention appear to be placed in a more advantageous ſituation than they have ever enjoyed ſince their convocation. They have obtained a ſignal proof of the attachment of the people; they have triumphed over the Commune of Paris, which often arrogated co-ordinate, and ſometimes exerciſed ſuperior powers; and they have reduced the Jacobin Club to ſuch a degree of humiliation and debaſement, that it can never become formidable again, but by their own miſmanagement.

BERLIN, Auguſt 9.

The Revolution in Poland.

We are here in continual expectation of the news reſpecting the reſult of the ſiege of Warſaw, which has actually commenced. This ſiege cannot be carried on in form, becauſe it is well known that the place has not any regular fortification: however as that part which is moſt expoſed to the Pruſſian army is covered by Koſciuſko's intrenched camp, it has been found indiſpenſably neceſſary to poſſeſs that firſt, in order to force the capitulation of the city. The attack was made accordingly on the 31ſt of July, by means of a heavy cannonade, during which ſeveral hundred bombs were thrown into the place. According to letters from the environs of Warſaw, on the 3d many houſes were burned in the ſuburbs; but ſince that time, the formal bombardment had been ſuſpended.

Gen. Koſciuſko, it is ſaid, has 40,000 men armed, and is determined to defend himſelf to the utmoſt.

The army of the Ruſſian Gen. Prince Repnin is ſtill at Semogitie.

LONDON, Auguſt 23.

If we recollect right, Roberſpierre the younger, who took his laſt fraternal embrace a ſhort time ſince on the ſcaffold, was the gentle ſwain who, ſoon after the evacuation of Toulon, expreſſed his longings for a piece of pie made of King's fleſh—himſelf now food for worms.

Auguſt 25.

An Admiralty Meſſenger was diſpatched early this morning with ſailing orders to Lord Howe. The different diviſions of the grand fleet will be commanded by the following valuable officers under his Lordſhip—Admirals Lord Bridport, (late Sir A. Hood, Bart.) Sir A. H. Gardner, B. Caldwell, Sir S. K. Elphinſtone, the Hon. W. Cornwallis, and Sir T. Paſley, Bart.

A diviſion of the Breſt fleet, we are now aſſured, are cruizing in the Channel, but of what ſtrength we are not able to ſtate.

The French ſeem to have let the opportunity paſs of attacking Holland with any certainty of ſucceſs—their late delay we cannot account for, however, in conſequence of it the Dutch frontier has been rendered impenetrable.

It continues ſtill to be believed in the Britiſh Camp, that Pichegru has been ſuperceded in his command of the Northern Army, being conſidered as a creature of Roberſpierre's—the direct charge however againſt him is ſaid to be that of not having followed up his late advantages with ſufficient ſpirit.

We are rather inclined to doubt the above ſtatement, as it does not appear by any of the Pariſian accounts, that, about a fortnight ſince, any blame had been attached to his character.

Some accounts, via Germany ſpeak of the ſailing of the Spaniſh Admiral Langara, with a fleet of thirteen ſail of the line, and ſeveral frigates, to aſſiſt in capturing or deſtroying the French ſquadron in the Bay of St. John, in the Mediterranean.

It is eſtimated that the number of emigrants capable of bearing arms in this country, and on the continent, amount to 200,000

NEW-YORK, October 17.

GENERAL ARNOLD.

The following circumſtances reſpecting this well known man, (ſays a London paper) have been communicated to us through a channel that leaves not a doubt of their authenticity.—Some time ago he embarked from Halifax, in an American ſchooner, for Gaudaloupe, whither he carried about 4000l. in caſh, for the purpoſe of purchaſing prize goods, to be afterwads ſold in America.

By the time that the ſchooner made the iſland of Guadaloupe, the French were in poſſeſſion of Fleur d'Eppe, and the windward part of it, and they kept a frigate cruizing to windward before Sir John Jervis returned hither as a decoy for Engliſh veſſels making the iſland. The ſchooner was boarded by an officer from this frigate, Arnold, from the greateſt addreſs, paſſed himſelf as an American, under the name of John Anderſon. The Captain of the French frigate offered him, as ſuch, the accommodation of his ſhip; which, however the General under the pretence of indiſpoſition declined. They went into the Bay where the French ſquadron lay. Soon after the Engliſh fleet came off under the command of Sir John Jervis, and the French ſquadron was blocked in.

Arnold felt himſelf in no very agreeable ſituation, as a diſcloſure of his name and character, muſt have proved fatal to him, and for the concealment of theſe he depended upon the diſcretion of every one of the crew of the ſchooner.

Learning that the Engliſh had poſſeſſed themſelves of the entrance of the Bay, he formed, unperceived on board the ſchooner, a raft of boards; upon which during the night he committed himſelf to the waves, and having obſerved the ſet of the current, he let himſelf drift quietly down the Bay through all the French Guard Boats, till he came oppoſite the Britiſh poſts, when he contrived to paddle himſelf towards the ſhore, and was fortunate enough to land in ſafety.

The French afterwards learnt the circumſtance, and freely declared, that if his real character had been diſcovered, he would certainly have become a victim of the guillotine.

Capt. Clapp, in the brig William, arrived here yeſterday, thirty two days from Antigua, informs us, that, on the 2d Sept. the Engliſh burnt half the town of Point Petre, Guadaloupe, and were in hourly expectation of being in poſſeſſion of the whole iſland; and further, that they expected a reinforcement of five ſail of the line, and 5000 troops from Europe.

Philadelphia, October 22.

Important State Papers.

We have been favoured with the following

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The underſigned Envoy of the United States of America has the honour of repreſenting to the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Britannic Majeſty's Secretary of State for the Department of foreign affairs.

That a very conſiderable number of American veſſels have been irregularly captured, and as improperly condemned by certain of his Majeſty's officers and Judges.

That in various inſtances theſe captures and condemnations were ſo conducted, and the captured placed under ſuch unfavourable circumſtances, as that, for want of the ſecurities required, and other obſtacles, no appeals were made in ſome caſes, nor any claims in others.

The underſigned preſumes that theſe facts will appear from the documents which he has had the honour of ſubmitting to his Lordſhip's conſideration; and that it will not be deemed neceſſary at *preſent*, to particularize theſe caſes and their merits, or detail the circumſtances which diſcriminate ſome from others.

That great and extenſive injuries having thus, under colour of his Majeſty's authority and commiſſions, been done to a numerous claſs of American merchants, the United States can for reparation have recourſe only to the juſtice, authority and interpoſition of his Majeſty,

That the veſſels and property taken and condemned, have been chiefly ſold, and the proceeds divided among a great number of perſons, of whom ſome are dead; ſome unable to make reſtitution, and others from frequent removals and their particular circumſtances, not eaſily reached by civil proceſs.

That as for theſe loſſes and injuries, adequate compenſation, by means of judicial proceedings, has become impracticable, and conſidering the cauſes which combined to produce them, the United States confide in his Majeſty's juſtice and magnanimity, to cauſe ſuch compenſation to be made to theſe innocent ſufferers as may be conſiſtent with equity; and the underſigned flatters himſelf, that ſuch principles may without difficulty be adopted, as will ſerve as rules whereby to aſcertain the caſes and the amount of compenſation.

So grievous are the expenſes and delays attending litigated ſuits, to perſons whoſe fortunes have been ſo materially affected, and ſo great is the diſtance of Great Britain from America, that the underſigned thinks he ought to expreſs his anxiety, that a mode of proceeding as ſummary and little expenſive may be deviſed, as circumſtances and the peculiar hardſhip of theſe caſes may appear to permit and require.

And as (at leaſt in ſome of theſe caſes) it may be expedient and neceſſary, as well as juſt, that the ſentences of the Courts of Vice Admiralty ſhould be reviſed and corrected by the Court of Appeals here;—the underſigned hopes it will appear reaſonable to his Majeſty to order that the captured in queſtion (who have not already ſo done) be there admitted to enter both their *appeals* and their *claims*.

The underſigned alſo finds it to be his duty to repreſent, that the irregularities before mentioned, extended not only to capture and condemnation of American veſſels and property, and to unuſual perſonal ſeverities, but even to the impriſonment of American citizens to ſerve on board of armed veſſels. He forbears to dwell on the *injuries*, done to theſe unfortunate individuals, or on the *emotions* which they muſt naturally excite, either in the breaſts of the nation to whom they belong, or of the juſt and humane of every country. His reliance on the juſtice and benevolence of his Majeſty, leads him to indulge a pleaſing expectation that orders will be given, that Americans ſo circumſtanced be immediately liberated, and that perſons honoured with his Majeſty's commiſſions do in future abſtain from ſimilar violences. It is with cordial ſatisfaction that the underſigned reflects on the impreſſions which ſuch equitable and conciliatory meaſures would make on the minds of the United States, and how naturally they would inſpire and cheriſh thoſe ſentiments and diſpoſitions which never fail to preſerve as well to produce reſpect, eſteem and friendſhip.

(Signed) JOHN JAY.

London, 30th July 1794.

COPY.

The underſigned Secretary of State has had the honor to lay before the King, the miniſterial note which he has received from Mr. JAY, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, reſpecting the alledged irregularity of the capture and condemnation of ſeveral American veſſels, and alſo reſpecting the circumſtances of perſonal ſeverity, by which theſe proceedings are ſtated to have been accompanied in ſome particular inſtances.

The underſigned is authorized to aſſure Mr. Jay, that it is his Majeſty's wiſh that the moſt *complete and impartial juſtice* ſhould be done to all the citizens of America, who may in fact have been injured by any of the proceedings above mentioned;—all experience ſhews that a naval war, extending over the four quarters of the globe, muſt unavoidably be productive of ſome inconveniencies to the commerce of neutral nations, and that no care can prevent ſome irregularities in the courſe of thoſe proceedings, which are univerſally recognized as reſulting from the juſt rights incident to all belligerent powers.

But the King will always be deſirous that theſe inconveniencies and irregularities ſhould be as much limited, as the nature of the caſe will admit, and that the fulleſt opportunity ſhould be given to all to proſer their complaints and to obtain redreſs and compenſation, where they are due.

In Mr. Jay's note, mention is made of ſeveral caſes where the parties have hitherto omitted to prefer their claims, and of others where no appeals have been made from the ſentences of condemnation pronounced in the firſt inſtance.

As to the caſes of the *firſt* deſcription, Lord Grenville apprehends that the regular courſe of law is ſtill open to the claimants; and that by preferring appeals to the commiſſioners of priſe cauſes here, againſt the ſentence of the courts below, the whole merits of thoſe caſes may be brought forward, and the moſt complete juſtice obtained.

In the caſe of the *ſecond* deſcription the proceeding might in ſome inſtances be more difficult, from the lapſe of the time uſually allotted for preferring appeals—But his Majeſty being anxious that no temporary or local circumſtances, ſuch as thoſe to which Mr. Jay refers in his note, ſhould impede the courſe of ſubſtantial juſtice, has been pleaſed to refer it to the proper officers to conſider of a mode of enlarging the time for receiving the appeals in thoſe caſes, in order to admit the claimants to bring their complaints before the regular Court appointed for that purpoſe.

The underſigned has no doubt that in this manner, *a very conſiderable part* of the injuries alledged to have been ſuffered by the Americans may, if the complaints are well founded, be redreſſed in the uſual courſe of judicial proceeding at a very ſmall expence to the parties, and without any other interpoſition of his Majeſty's Government than is above ſtated:—until the reſult and effect of theſe proceedings ſhall be known, no *definitive* judgment can be formed reſpecting the nature and extent of thoſe caſes (if any ſuch ſhall ultimately be found to exiſt,) where it ſhall not have been practicable to obtain ſubſtantial redreſs in this mode.

But he does not heſitate to ſay beforehand, that if caſes ſhall then be found to exiſt to ſuch an extent as properly to call for the interpoſition of Government, where, without the fault of the parties complaining, they ſhall be unable, from *whatever circumſtances*, to procure ſuch redreſs in the ordinary courſe of law, as the juſtice of their caſes may entitle them to expect, his Majeſty will be anxious that *juſtice* ſhould at *all events* be done, and will readily enter into the diſcuſſion of the *meaſures* to be adopted, and the *principles* to be eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe.

With reſpect to all acts of perſonal ſeverity and violence, as the King muſt entirely diſapprove every ſuch tranſaction, ſo his Majeſty's courts are always open for the puniſhment of offences of this nature, and for giving addreſs to the ſufferers in every caſe, where the fact can be eſtabliſhed by ſatisfactory proof; nor does it appear that any caſe of that nature can exiſt, where there would be the ſmalleſt difficulty of obtaining in that mode, ſubſtantial and exemplary juſtice.

On the ſubject of the *impreſs*, Lord Grenville has only to aſſure Mr. Jay, that, if in any inſtance, American ſeamen have been impreſſed into his King's ſervice, it has been *contrary* to the King's deſire; though ſuch caſes may have occaſionally ariſen from the difficulty of diſcriminating between Britiſh and American ſeamen, eſpecially where there ſo often exiſts an intereſt and intention to deceive. Whenever any repreſentation has been made to Lord Grenville on that ſubject he has never failed to receive his Majeſty's commands for putting it in a proper courſe, in order that the facts might be inquired into and aſcertained, and to the intent that the perſons in queſtion might be releaſed if the facts appeared to be ſatisfactorily eſtabliſhed.

With reſpect to the deſire expreſſed by Mr. Jay, that new orders might be given with a view to prevent as far as it is poſſible the giving any juſt ground of complaint on this head, Lord Grenville has no reaſon to doubt that his Majeſty's intentions reſpecting this point are already ſufficiently underſtood by his Majeſty's officers employed on that ſervice; but he has nevertheleſs obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion to aſſure Mr. Jay, that inſtructions to the effect deſired, will be renewed in conſequence of his application.

The underſigned avails himſelf, with pleaſure, of this opportunity, to renew to Mr. Jay his aſſurances of his ſincere eſteem and conſideration.

GRENVILLE.

Downing-ſtreet,
1ſt Auguſt, 1794.

Department of State, October 20, 1794.

I hereby certify that the foregoing repreſentation of 30 July from Mr. Jay to Lord Grenville and Lord Grenville's anſwer of 1 Auguſt, are true copies of the originals on file, in the office of the Department of State.

GEO. TAYLOR, jun. C. Clerk.

By the ſhip Fame, arrived at the Fort from St. Marc, which place ſhe left on the 25th Sept. we learn, that after continual ſkirmiſhes for 15 days the Republicans attacked that town on the 4th, and ſucceeded in burning half of it. The Engliſh laid an embargo on all ſhipping from the 4th to the 22d. The Britiſh were ſtill in poſſeſſion of the town on the 25th.

Capt. Harding, of the ſhip Pennſylvania, ſailed from Liverpool the 26th of Auguſt, and had a newſpaper of that date, which he was deprived of on Wedneſday laſt by the captain of the Reſolution man of war, who took 2 of his men. Captain Harding and his paſſengers agree that the French have taken Sluys, and cloſely inveſted Breda.—The Britiſh fleet was reported to have gone out ſea.

Captain Lake, who ſailed from St. Peterſburgh the 6th of Auguſt, informs that the Ruſſians have a fleet of 22 ſail of the line in the Gulph of Finland, and another fleet almoſt ready for ſea at Cronſtadt. The Poles had ſome ſucceſſes over the Ruſſian troops—They inveſted the town of Libbo, (a Ruſſian ſea port) where they killed 1000, and threatned Memel.

Died at Corunna, Capt. James Wharton, of the ſhip John Bulkeley.

Extract of a letter from an American Captain in Bermuda to his friend in this city, dated Saint Georges, 28th Sept.

"I was captured the 22d of Auguſt by the Retrieve privateer of this port, Captain Naſh, and arrived here the 21ſt inſt. I expect we ſhall be condemned, as there is neither law nor juſtice for a poor American in this place. We deſerve all this and worſe, if poſſible, for not retaliating on the COMMON ROBBERS: I ſhould die in peace and tranquility of mind, if I had only one crack at them, by way of compliment for their favours. I have ſaved my watch, without one ſingle ſhiver in my pocket, to keep her company or to get me a dinner."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated October 20.

"A vaſt number of veſſels have arrived here within a few days—The Harmony arrived at Bourdeaux the 5th Aug.—A veſſel has arrived here which left Breſt the 4th Sept. The French fleet was manned, victualled, and ready for ſea, conſiſting of 50 ſail—40 of which were line of battle ſhips, the others frigates. The armies of France were growing rich by their captures. Mr. Munro had arrived ſafe in France; and Capt. Barney had a proſpect of getting a commiſſion.

"A veſſel from St. Marc, brings news of the French General, *Lavaux*, reconquering that place and putting to death the Britiſh garriſon, conſiſting of 700 men.

"The death of Roberſpierre gave univerſal ſatisfaction—the nation was not burthened with taxes—military fame was the ambition of every man. The army and navy abound with every thing neceſſary for a ſeven years war, and no man is heard to utter a wiſh for peace. They are proceeding in a fatal manner againſt the commerce of Great Britain.—The French cruizers are ſuperior in the Channel."

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

Meſſrs. Dunlap & Claypoole

IF you think proper to lay the following information before the public, you may rely on its being true.

Three days before my departure from Cork, arrived the ſhip Fame, of Boſton, Henry Davis, maſter, from Norfolk for Liverpool, laden with Tobacco. She was captured on the 15th of Auguſt, off Cape Clear, by the Agricole, (a French frigate of 50 guns and 500 men,) and after putting ſix men, and a prize maſter on board, ſent

her for Rochefort. On the 18th, Capt. Davis, with three of his men, who were left on board, rose on the French, retook the ship, and brought her to Cove.

On his arrival, he made application to Capt. De Courcy, of the Pearle frigate, for assistance, upon which an officer and crew were immediately put on board, and the ship proceeded for Liverpool, her destination. Capt. De Courcy, I was informed, demanded a salvage.

Capt. Davis was told by the Commander of the Agricole, that he was determined to seize on all American vessels bound into British ports.

On the 4th of October, in lat. 36. 40, long. 60, fell in with, and was boarded by the Blanche frigate, Capt. Faulkner, to him I was carried, with my papers and treated very contemptuously. They examined my logbook, bills of lading, manifest, register, clearance, &c.—my clearance from Philadelphia to Cork, and the manifest of my outer cargo, and the proceeds thereof, were demanded, and whether I had Frenchmen and property on board. Upon enquiring whether emigrants, and their property, (if I should have any on board) were liable to seizure, I was answered by the Captain, that Frenchmen appeared under so many descriptions, that he was determined to take all he fell in with.

He also told me that he had a long list of the Merchants of Philadelphia, who were constantly supplying the French, and mentioned the names of several.—A list of my passenger's names was made out, and an officer took possession of my ship while I remained on board the frigate. After a detention of two hours I was dismissed.

On the 17th inst. off the Capes, I was chased for three hours by a three masted schooner, till I was within the light house, when perceiving they could not come up with me, she bore away for a brig which was in sight to the southward of the Cape, and seemingly bound in. My pilot informed me that the schooner was a Bermudian privateer.

Oct. 19, 1794. JOHN ROSSETER.

Capt. Rossiter sailed from Cork on the 23d of August, with 83 passengers.

Boston, October 15.

Captain Russel arrived here from Russia spoke 3 French 40gun frigates off the banks of Newfoundland, who had taken three prizes, and were on a cruize; after which they intended sailing for Boston or New-York.

The cartel ship, for France, will sail in a few days. Near 200 men, women and children, will take passage in her. She has a flag of truce, she will not be molested.

The Governor of the Western territory has issued his proclamation, dated the 10th of September, in consequence of the unwarrantable proceeding of certain persons who on the days preceding had molested a number of the Choctaw nation who were returning from Gen. Wayne's army. He calls upon the justices of the peace and other officers to be active in suppressing such unwarrantable proceedings. He concludes his proclamation by suggesting that the unlawful vending of spirituous liquors is a principal cause of such disorderly conduct. it appears that several of the Choctaws were wounded by these rioters. How is peace to be expected on our frontiers, when our own citizens thus provoke hostilities?

COMMUNICATION FROM CAMP.

Fort Littleton, 50 miles advance of Carlisle, Oct. 14.

"We arrived here last evening after a march of 20 miles over the North — and Tuscarora mountains. It was by far the most fatiguing march we have experienced, and to complete the measure of our troubles our baggage did not arrive till late at night, so that we were obliged to encamp *a la belle etoile*, and many were without a blanket.

"At Shippensburgh (our last stage) three of our number found the fatigue so great as to remain for rest. I fear that the fatigues of the last day and night will produce more invalids.

"We marched from Carlisle in the following order:

Vanguard of 6 Philadelphia horse,
Taylor's Riflemen,
M'Pherson's Blues and Graham's company of 32 men,
Two pieces Bucks County artillery.
Philadelphia horse,
Jersey foot, Gurney's battalion, Brigade of artillery, &c. follow on at a small distance.

"By some information received, it is conjectured the insurgents will be violent in their opposition to us. Indeed nothing augurs to the contrary. We have received additional ammunition, and the strictest general orders are given by Governor Howell, who has the command, as to discipline and attention to our arms and ranks.

"We are about to proceed to election, and as government here is in the hands of a few, I enclose you the ticket which I expect will be nearly general through out our corps (the Blues,) for though Fitzsimons has some dissentients, Swanwick has many more."

The ticket enclosed is; Congress, T. Fitzsimons. Senators, W. Bingham, Robert Hare, Joseph Thomas, Nathan Newlin. Assembly, George Latimer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Benjamin R. Morgan, Francis Gurney, Robert Waln, Henry Kammerer.

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, being the Day appointed by the Constitution, for holding the General Elections throughout this State, the following are the Returns that are come to hand, exclusive of the Army Return, viz.

City of Philadelphia chuses a member of Federal House of Representatives.

John Swanwick	1142
Thomas Fitzsimons	894

County of Philadelphia elects one member of Federal House of Representatives.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg	655
Samuel Miles	510

City and County of Philadelphia, and County of Delaware, jointly chuse four State Senators. But little opposition was made to the following ticket, which, no doubt, will be confirmed by the army return.

William Bingham
Joseph Thomas
Robert Hare
Nathaniel Newlin.

City of Philadelphia chuses six members of State Assembly.

George Latimer	1840
Benjamin R. Morgan	1842
Jacob Hiltzheimer	1725
Lawrence Sickle	1371
Francis Guerney	1213
Robert Waln	1113
James Ash	712
Henry Kammerer	689
Ferguson M'Elwaine	379

County of Philadelphia sends six members of Assembly.

Jacob Morgan	1132
Thomas Forrest	1124
Jos. M'Cuffin	1068
Thomas Paul	725
Thomas Britton	689
Jos. Tittermary	523
John Holmes	488
Michael Leib	414

The votes in the city and county of Philadelphia for Sheriff, at the late Election, were

For John Baker	1971
For Joseph Cowperthwait	1103

The Counties of Chester and Delaware elect a representative to Congress, the following is the result of the election, except the votes of those citizens in the army, whose number cannot alter the election.

Rich. Thomas,	Chester county,	771
	Delaware do.	451
		1222
Thomas Ross,	Chester county,	445
	Delaware do.	126
		571
	Majority	651

Bucks, Montgomery and Northampton counties compose a district, and send two members to Congress—the following is the Bucks county returns:

Samuel Sitgreaves	1407
James Morris	888
Robert Loller	653
John Richard	477
Peter Muhlenberg	205
ASSEMBLY.	
John Chapman	1486
John Hulme	1368
Ralph Stover	1360
Theophilus Foulke	985
Gerardus Wynkoop	537
Jos. Irwin	537

Bucks sends four Representatives, the four highest as above cannot be displaced by the votes of the citizens gone out in the militia.

Chester, Bucks, and Montgomery choose four members of the State Senate, the following is the return.

	Chester	Bucks	Mont.	total.
Dennis Whelen	1191	1773	725	3689
Lindsay Coates	1114	1100	1051	3265
Thomas Jenks	785	909	389	2083
Zebulon Potts	242	833	803	1878
David Moore	829	574	115	1518
Amos Gregg	294	801	375	1470

Andrew Porter and Thomas Long had a number of votes, but not sufficient to be probably placed on the returns by the votes of the citizens gone out in the militia.

Assembly for Chester County.

Thomas Bull	1191
Roger Kirk	1060
Joseph Pierce	822
Samuel Sharp	582
Nathaniel Grubb	563
John Ross	537
Robert Frazier	400

Chester county chooses five representatives, two of the above five highest may be altered by the election of the citizens out in the militia, who are about 400.

County of Delaware sends two members of Assembly.

John J. Preston	476
William West	287
H. Dehaven	235

Members of Assembly for Berks county are—John Christ, John Spayd, Paul Grosscup, Baltzer Geher, Charles Shoemaker.

The return of votes from the army are not compleat; but from those already received, it appears, almost beyond doubt, that there is a majority for Mr. SWANWICK.

Statement of the votes in Delaware State, for a Member of Congress.

John Patton,	Newcastle,	656
	Kent,	857
	Sussex,	896
		2409
Henry Latimer,	Newcastle,	709
	Kent,	593
	Sussex,	983
		2285
		124

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST OFFICE, Chester, Delaware county, which, if not taken out before the 1st of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

October, 1794.

B,

JOSEPH BARKER, Marlborough; Peregrine Boots; Cattler Beauford.

C. Margaret Connor, 2, Londonderry; the Clergyman of Goshen, or Whiteland; Henry Colt.

D. William Dunlap.

E. William Elliot.

F. Thomas Free; Henry Fletcher, New-Garden.

G. Mary Gordon, London Britain; Joseph Grier; Andrew Garden, School-master.

H. Edward Hicks, Goshen; Samuel Hall.

I. George Ingram, 2; George Johnson.

K. Paul Karr, East-Caln, 2; Thomas Kean, West-Fallowfield.

L. Richard Lotchford, Goshen; Thomas Leany; John Laird; Monsr. Lerembouee; John Liddle.

M. Alexander M'Laughlin; John M'Leese, 3; Adam M'Laughlin; Samuel, or John, Mark; Robert M'Master; Hugh Morton; John Meighan; Isaac Moore; Enos Miles; John M'Reynolds; David M'Clinchy.

O. John Owens.

P. Leonard Purdy; Thomas Pearson, Miller, Darby; Anthony Pritchard, junr. Charles Town.

R. John Russel, Oxford.

S. James Sharp, Brandywine township; Robert Spear, near Downing's Town; Joseph Shannan.

T. William Twaddell, Iron-master.

W. John Williams, School-master, Tredyffrin; John Wallace, West-Fallowfield; James Whitereft.

Y. Andrew Young.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 31st instant, on the Premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of CROMWELL PEARCE, late deceased.

THE PLANTATION whereon said deceased lived, containing 100 acres of Land, situate in the township of Willis-Town, in the county of Chester, about half a mile south of the Warren Tavern, on the turnpike road, and 23 miles from Philadelphia: there are on the premises, a house, barn, several outhouses, a new stone spring-house, over a never failing spring, about 8 acres of good meadow, and a large bearing orchard; the land is in good heart, as it has been often manured with lime, there being several lime kilns about one mile from the premises; the fences are in good repair, with chesnut rails. Conditions of sale will be made known by the subscribers, on the day of sale; possession of the premises will be given to the purchaser on the first of April next.

CROMWELL PEARCE, junr. } Executors.
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, }

October 13, 1794. *

STOLEN from the door of David Kerr, in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, in the evening of the 15th instant, a bright Bay HORSE, coming 7 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, has a star in his forehead, some white spots under his belly, has a lump on his back, occasioned by a hurt from the saddle, was shod before, trots and canters naturally, goes well under the saddle, and works well in the geers. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so as he be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward for both, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

ENOCH BOWEN.

Fairfield, Cumberland county,
October 17, 1794. ¶

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, an Apprentice BOY, named WILLIAM EVENS, about 17 years of age, and but small, hath a large lump on his back; had on a cloth coloured coattee and striped under jacket, a pair of new shoes, and an old hat. Whoever secures said Apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE BENNER.

Moreland township, Philadelphia county, October 10, 1794. *

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, deceased, of Philadelphia, house-carpenter, are desired to make payment; and those having demands against said Estate, are earnestly requested to bring their Accounts for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH OGELBY, or } Executors.
ABRAHAM COLLADAY, }

July 30, 1794. tbc

One Dollar Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Derby township, Delaware county, on the 5th instant, an Apprentice LAD, named WILLIAM LONG, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber, shall be intitled to the above reward.

SAMUEL SHAW.

To be Sold by Private Sale.

TWO certain tracts or parcels of Land, situate in the township of Goshen, in Chester county, viz. a Plantation, containing about 86 acres, with a good mansion-house, barn, stables, and spring-house, over a never failing spring of water; on the premises are 20 acres of good woodland, and six acres of meadow, the rest good arable land, bounded by lands of John Lockhart and others, within two miles of the seat of justice in said county. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, John Lockhart, at West Chester, or Benjamin Mattack, inn keeper, at the sign of the Boot. Also a certain tract, being part of, and contiguous to, the lands aforesaid, containing 53 acres, about ten acres of good woodland, and a compleat situation for a mansion-house, having a never-failing spring. The whole will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. Apply as above, or to

PRISCILLA ROGERS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market street, Philadelphia,

AN Impartial History of the French Revolution, from its commencement to the death of the queen, and the execution of the Gironde party. Price 2 dollars.

Plowden's History of the British Empire, from May 1792, to December 1793, a very interesting work, unveiling the real causes of the present destructive war between England and France. Price a dollar and a quarter.

Charlotte, a Tale of Truth. A truly pathetic and interesting novel, by Mrs. Rowson, of the new theatre, Philadelphia. Price five eighths of a dollar.

History of Algiers, with a map of Barbary. A quarter dollar.

Carey's Account of the Yellow Fever; in blue paper. Half a dollar.

Ladies compleat Pocket Library, second edition: containing, Hannah More's essays—Gregory's legacy—Lambert's advice—Pennington's advice—Swift's letter to a married lady—and More's fables. Price 87 and a half cents.

War Atlas; containing, maps of the United Provinces, Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and West Indies. Two dollars.

Catechism of Man—shewing from sound principles, and established facts, the rights and duties of every rational being. Price 18 and a half cents.

Journey to Jerusalem, 20 cents.
Academy of Compliments, 20 cents.
Seven Champions of Christendom, 20 cents.
Destruction of Troy, 20 cents.
Peyton's Grammar, to teach Frenchmen the English pronunciation, 50 cents.

Said CAREY has for Sale.

Margarot's Trial for seditious Practices, 50 cents.

Fille de Chambre, by Mrs. Rowson, 67 and a half cents.

Arabian Nights Entertainment, 2 vols. One dollar 60 cents.

A handsome edition of Conductor Generalis. Two dollars.

Paine's Works, including both parts of the rights of man. Two dollars.

Mason's Treatise on Self-knowledge, 75 cents.

Willison's afflicted Man's Companion.

Doddridge's rise and progress of Religion in the Soul.

Art of Speaking, 75 cents.

American Theatre, a beautiful collection of plays, in 2 vols. containing, Gustavus Vasa, Belle's stratagem, Provoked husband. Natural son. She stoops to conquer, Busy body, Barbarossa, Foundling, West-Indian, and Hamlet. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.

Select Farces—Lying valet, Farmer, Bon Ton, Quaker, Agreeable surprise, Citizen, King and miller of Mansfield, and Midas. Price, neatly bound, a dollar.

Interesting Narrative of the Life of Gustavus Vasa, an African: written by himself. One dollar.

Dodsley's Fables, with 150 cuts, 67 and a half cents.

Zimmerman on Solitude, 87 and a half cents.

Frugal Housewife, or complete woman cook, 37 and a half cents.

Taplin's Farriery, a new edition. Two dollars 25 cents.

Modern Practice of Farriery, or complete horse doctor, 31 cents.

New Robinson Crusoe, 87 and a half cents.

Lavater's Essay on Physiognomy. One dollar 33 cents.

Condorcet's Life of Voltaire. One dollar.

Bennet's Letters to Young Ladies, with strictures on female education prefixed, 87 and a half cents.

Warrille's Travels in the United States, 80 cents.

Shaw's Abridgment of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia. One dollar.

Watts's Lyric Poems.

Life and Adventures of Joseph Andrews, 80 cents.

Butler's Analogy between natural and revealed Religion. One dollar 50 cents.

Burlemaqui on natural and political Law. One dollar 75 cents.

Gentleman's Pocket Library. One dollar.

Hervey's Meditations, 80 cents.

Muir's Trial, 75 cents.

September 8. 8w.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD ROBERTS, deceased, late of the township of Rockhill, in Bucks county, are requested to make payment without loss of time; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to call for payment on Mathew Fitzwater, of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, or Elizabeth Tyson, of Rockhill township, Bucks county.

MATHEW FITZWATER, Executor.
ELIZABETH TYSON, Executrix.

September 6, 1794. *

Norriſtown, October 6, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on FRIDAY, the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the Premiſes, a valuable PLANTATION of 124 acres of Land, more or leſs, and a two ſtory ſtone dwelling with two rooms on floor, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a log barn, a great variety of all kinds of fruit trees, a never failing ſpring of good water, with a ſpring houſe over it, near the door, about 12 acres of meadow, 40 or 50 acres of woodland, the remainder good plow land, ſituate in Skippack and Perkioming townſhips, Montgomery county, bounded by lands of Abraham Markley, and others: the above Plantation will be ſold, ſubject to the widow's dowry, of nineteen pounds per annum. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Joſeph Updegrave, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, ſheriff.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on the 25th inſtant,

TWO Pieces or Lots of LAND, adjoining each other, ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, and county of Delaware, on the great road leading from Cheſter to the Valley, 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Cheſter; one containing 27 acres, about 6 of which are woodland, with a two ſtory houſe and kitchen, a good barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, and a weaver's ſhop, a well of good water, and an apple orchard, with other fruit trees; the other containing 26 acres, 9 of which are good woodland; the whole is well watered. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock, on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

VINCENT PILKINGTON.
LEVI PILKINGTON.

10th Mo. 8, 1794. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, a Negro BOY, named SAMBO, about 17 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and is of a downiſh look; had on when he went away, a dark ſailor jacket and tow ſhirt and trowſers, and an old wool hat; but it is likely he may change his name, and pretend to ſweep chimnies, as he has done ſomething at that buſineſs before, in Philadelphia, and it is probable he may go that way, as his mother lives in the city. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL VANLEER.

October 10, 1794. †

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking off ſaid Negro, at their peril.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOP THIEF AND RUNAWAY.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 29th September laſt, an indented SERVANT, named WILLIAM ROBBINS, about 5 feet 8 inches high, between 19 and 20 years of age, light complexion, ſandy hair, much freckled in the face, ſtoop ſhouldered, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by a hurt; had on when he went away, a ſtriped nankeen coat, queen-rib waiſtcoat, corduroy trowſers, white cotton ſtockings, new ſhoes, and plated buckles, and a roram hat, almoſt new: ſuppoſed to have ſtolen, 35 dollars in bank notes, viz. 3 ten dollar notes of the Bank of Pennſylvania, and one 5 of the United States, one ſkye-blue caſſimer waiſtcoat, one pair of allenetta coloured nankeen ſmall-cloaths, one pair of ſquare carved ſilver knee buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid Villain and Goods, ſo that his maſter gets them again, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the Runaway alone, paid by

JAMES ELLIOT.

Sorrel Horſe, Lancaſter road, 13 miles from Philadelphia, Octo. 4, 1794. *

N. B. The above deſcribed is an active Fellow, and perhaps may change his name and dreſs. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him away at their peril.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 17th September laſt, a NEGRO BOY, named QUOMINI, 16 years old, rather ſmall of his age, a ſore on his right leg; had on and took with him, a drab coloured coattee, with large plain yellow buttons, one pair ſtriped linen trowſers, one pair plain do. two coarſe ſhirts, one brown ſuperfine cloth veſt, with metal buttons, one nankeen do. an old caſtor hat with a high crown, one pair of old ſhoes, with buckles. Alſo ſtole and took with him, a drab coloured cloth great coat, (with dull yellow buttons) made for a man of full ſize, which he will probably offer to ſale, as it is too large for him to wear without alteration. Any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid Boy in any jail in the United States, and give information thereof to his maſter, ſo that he may get him, ſhall receive the above reward.

JAMES STRATTON,

Swedeſborough, New-Jerſey, Octo. 6, 1794.

WAS taken treſpaſſing in the ſubſcriber's incloſure, on the 24th of laſt month, and advertiſed in ſeveral public places in the townſhip, a dark grey HORSE COLT, ſuppoſed to be two years old laſt ſpring, about 13 hands and a half high, well made, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be appraiſed and diſpoſed of agreeable to law. *

PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſs townſhip, Philadelphia county, 10th Mo. 14, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, on Monday the 6th inſtant, a Negro LAD, named ISAAC, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſtout built, and ſquare ſhouldered, about 19 years of age, has two years to ſerve; had on and took with him, a lead coloured cloth coattee, jacket and breeches, a ſtriped red and black worſted and wool coattee, a round about black and white linſey jacket, a waiſtcoat of green and black cottonade, a pair of dark cottonade trowſers, a pair of blue-grey yarn ſtockings, and one do. of blue and white cotton, calfſkin ſhoes with ſquare buckles, a newiſh wool hat, bound. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and lodges him in either of the jails of Philadelphia, Cheſter or Delaware, ſo that I may get him again, or brings him to me, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ENOS ELDRIDGE.

October 10, 1794. *

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, on the morning of the 9th inſtant, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN ALLEN, about 16 years of age, little of ſtature, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark buſhy hair, and good countenance. It is thought he had not long premiditated his elopement, as he took no cloathing with him but what he had on, viz. a light coloured cloth coat, much torn on one ſide, ſtriped linſey waiſtcoat, and ſtriped linen trowſers, old ſhoes, if any, and old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Lad, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID JARRETT.

10th Mo. 10, 1794.

N. B. He probably may, by the aſſiſtance of his friends, change his cloaths. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DAVID THOMPSON, late of Philadelphia, Cordwainer, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to render their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

DOROTHEA KEEF, Adminiſtratrix,
No. 38, Bread ſtreet.

October 14, 1794. *

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip and county of Montgomery, two COWS, one Black, the other Pied. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold according to law.

* EDWARD MORGAN.

Oct. 15 1794.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the 8 mile ſtone, on the Briſtol road, a red and white COW, ſuppoſed to be about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M'VEAGH.

October 7, 1794. *

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 30th of October next, on the Premiſes,

TWO HOUSES and LOTS in Bordentown, fronting the main ſtreet, near the centre of the town; each lot contains about one-ſixth of an acre; on one lot is a two ſtory houſe, in good repair; on the other lot is a one ſtory houſe, with a cellar kitchen under it, and a good lodging room in the chamber; there is, likewiſe, a ſtable on ſaid lot; late the property of Ruth Cox, deceaſed. The Vendue to begin at a o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

RICHARD COX,
JOSEPH ALLISON,
MARY COWARD, } Heirs at Law.

September 29, 1794. *

STOLEN or ſtrayed on the night of the 14th inſtant, from the Plantation of Thomas Chalfant, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a Bay HORSE, 7 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet white, has a mark acroſs the near eye, from the ſtroke of a whip, trots hard: likewiſe, a ſmall Bay MARE, five years old, not marked with white, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid Creatures, and gives information, ſo that the owners get them again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or Four Dollars for either of them, paid by

THOMAS CHALFANT,
MOSES JAQUES.

Eaſt Marlborough, Cheſter county, 9th Mo. 24, 1794. *

Abington, Montgomery county, Oct. 6.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 30th ult. a Mulatto BOY, named JACK, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and 17 years of age, of a ſlender make and pleaſant countenance, active and ſmart in his movements: had on when he went away, a blue-grey coat, brown linſey veſt, nankeen breeches, cotton ſtockings, calfſkin ſhoes with large buckles, and a felt hat. It was his intention to enliſt in the army. Whoever ſhall ſecure ſaid fellow, in the neareſt jail or work-houſe to the place where he may be taken, and ſend his maſter word, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, from WILLIAM M. TENNENT.

FULLING-MILL.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the Public, that his FULLING MILL at Coles-Town, near Haddonfield, is in good order for carrying on the FULLING BUSINESS in a compleat manner. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with ther cuſtom, may depend upon having their Work well done, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths, Worſteds, &c. will be taken in at John Branſon's, in Haddonfield, and at Samuel Cole's, in Moores-Town, where the cloths will be taken away, and returned after being dreſſed, by the ſubſcriber.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted.

New-Jerſey, October 2, 1794. *

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jerſey,

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the application to me by ANN OFFLEY, widow, one of the grand-daughters and deviſees of Samuel Cole, late of Waterford, in Glouceſter county, deceaſed, who claims one undivided third part, the ſame into three equal parts to be divided, of and in all that tract or tracts of Pine Land, which the ſaid Samuel Cole, in his life time, purchaſed of David Olephant, ſituate and lying in the county of Burlington, and townſhip of Eveſham, on the ſoutherly ſide of Catoxon, or Colonel Read's mill creek, and deviſed by the laſt will of the ſame Samuel Cole, unto the ſaid Ann, and to Rachel, now the wife of Daniel Newbold, and to Martha, deceaſed, late the wife of Joſiah Reeve, all of them the grand daughters of the ſame Samuel Cole, which ſaid tract or tracts of land contain, or are ſuppoſed to contain, 3000 acres of land, more or leſs, I have nominated Hudſon Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, of Burlington county, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract or tracts of land, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to me, at my houſe in Burlington, on the 27th day of October next, the ſame Hudſon Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1789." Given under my hand, the 25th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1794.

*6ſp JAMES KINSEY.

To be Sold by Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at noon, at the houſe of ARCHER GIFFORD, in Newark, New-Jerſey, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private contract, the following

TRACTS of LAND,

BELONGING to the American Iron Company, ſituate at Ringwood, Long-Pond, and Charlottenburg, in the counties of Bergen and Morris, in the ſaid ſtate of New-Jerſey, viz.

Twelve Tracts of Land, containing about 6533 acres, ſituate at Ringwood, on part of which the Ringwood manſion-houſe and ſtore are erected.

Four Tracts of Land, containing about 6156 acres, ſituate on Long-Pond river.

Seven Tracts of Land, containing about 6165 acres, ſituate at Charlottenburg.

Theſe eſtates are well worthy the attention of any gentleman or company, inclined to engage extenſively in Iron works. There are ſeveral buildings, and ſome conſiderable improvements, on theſe lands; about 250 acres of excellent meadow are already made, and much more might be added at a ſmall expence. On the premiſes there are ſeveral very convenient ſeats for furnaces, forges, mills, &c. There are alſo ſome very valuable Iron-Mines. Moſt of the unimproved parts of theſe lands are covered with fine healthy timber.

Theſe eſtates will be ſhewn by Captain Joſeph Board, of Ringwood, and the terms of ſale made known, by applying to him, or to

EDWARD EDWARDS,
in Philadelphia, at the corner of Sixth and Race ſtreets.

September 13. wtſ.

Andrew Shuſter and Roſina his Wife, and John Lamb and Maria Barbara his Wife,
vs.
Ludwick Shieb, Elizabeth Shieb, and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of York County.——

BILL to perpetuate teſtimony concerning the Title of a Meſſuage and the ſouthern Moiety of Lot No. 235, ſituate on the eaſtern ſide of Water ſtreet, in York-Town, in the county of York, and commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

IN purſuance of the Order and Rule of the ſaid Court, Notice is hereby given, that the depoſitions of John Morris, John Hay, Stophel Louman, Mr. Fiſher, and others, will be taken at the Court-houſe, in York-Town, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before Andrew Billmyer, Conrad Lamb, and William M'Clellan, Eſquires, or ſome two or one of them, for the purpoſe of perpetuating the teſtimony of the ſaid Witneſſes, concerning the Title aforeſaid.

JOHN EDIE, Prothonotary.

York-Town, Sept. 9. * 4ſw

WHEREAS my Wife, SARAH KIMBLE, has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe: This is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my accaunt, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

ANTHONY KIMBLE.

September 15, 1794. ¶

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Fox Chaſe, on the Lancaſter road, in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, on the night of the 23d of September, inſtant, two Bay HORSES, with ſtars in their faces. Whoever hath loſt them may have them again, on paying the charges and proving their property, by applying to

THOMAS CUMMINS.

September 29, 1794. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 12th inſtant, a LAD, named JAMES MORGAN, a taylor by trade, upwards of 19 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, with dark brown hair; he has many ſmall hair-molds on his face and over his body; he is naturally of a ſly and ſullen diſpoſition, and much addicted to ſpiritous liquors: he took with him two coats, one a brown mixed cloth, the other a ſtriped nankeen, mended on the ſleeves, a nankeen jacket and breeches, and ſundry other cloathing. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring him, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid, by

RICHARD CARELTON,

Living at Duck creek, Croſs-Roads, Delaware ſtate. Auguſt 16, 1794. *

MUSTARD SEED.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard ſeed, by

Chriſtian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where they have for ſale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

September 23, 1794, tbctf.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, deceaſed, who ſigned an acquittance or diſcharge in his Caſe, dated the 14th of the 4th month, 1771, are hereby notified, that a dividend is intended to be made the 1ſt day of November next, among ſuch of the ſaid Creditors as ſhall, on or before that date, produce to the ſubſcriber their reſpective demands, duly authenticated—This being the final dividend, thoſe Creditors who neglect a timely compliance, will be excluded from any portion of the property now in the hands of

JOSEPH HILBORNE, ſurv. Truſtee.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1794

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I, SAMUEL HUGGINS, intend to make application to the Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the ſecond Tueſday of their next ſitting, at Trenton, for an Act to divorce me from Sarah Huggins my wife.

SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, 22d Sept. 1794. †

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Honeybrook townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 23d inſt. a Sorrel HORSE, well advanced in years, about 14 or 15 hands high, he is in good order and well made for the geers, a natural trotter, and ſhod before, his mane lately trimmed, and hangs to the off ſide; he is grey about the head. Whoever takes and ſecures ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Thief may be brought to juſtice, and the ſubſcriber get his Horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars, and all reaſonable charges, for the Horſe only, paid by

JOSEPH DARLINTON.

September 23, 1794. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Williſtown, on the 17th inſtant, a certain MOSES MOORE, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has loſt the big toe off his right foot; he was committed for ſtealing a Cow. Whoever takes up ſaid Moſes Moore, and ſecures him in any jail, or to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter county, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

DANIEL DOWLING.

September 24, 1794. ¶

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, on the 15th inſtant, a certain JOHN HILL, by trade a Miller, a ſhort, ſlim made man, of a pale complexion, and carries his head remarkably high: he wears a dark brown caſſimer coat, and a long drab coloured ſurtout with metal buttons. Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed Villian, and lodges him either in the jail of Philadelphia or Bucks county, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, from

JOSHUA WOOLSTON.

Middletown, Bucks county, Sept. 22, 1794. †

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LARGE and convenient MERCHANT MILL, with two water-wheels, and two pair of Burr ſtones, all in compleat repair for manufacturing wheat, ſituate on Wiſſahiccon creek, in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, within 11 miles of the city, together with a large and elegant ſtone houſe, ſtone ſpring houſe, barn and ſtables, about 10 acres of good meadow, and 30 or 40 of arable land, with a large orchard of beſt grafted fruit: the ſituation of this Mill is equal to any in theſe parts for procuring wheat, being between the Bethlehem and Reading roads, and within one mile of either. For further information enquire of the ſubſcriber, or the premiſes.

JOHN PAUL.

September 23, 1794. 4t. ‖

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OCTOBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3354.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1794.

[From a late London Paper.]

Embaſſy to CHINA.

THE gentlemen who accompanied Lord Macartney's Embaſſy, and who had taken private ventures with them, expecting a ready market and a large profit at Pekin, were not permitted to offer their goods for ſale at the capital. They were told that Canton was the place appointed for carrying on trade with the Europeans, and that there they might diſpoſe of their articles, by conforming with the eſtabliſhed cuſtoms.

But during their ſtay in the interior of China, they had an opportunity of obſerving many things relating to the manners of the people, the productions of the country, and the ſplendour of their public works.

Among their birds is one very remarkable for its utility. In the language of the country its name ſignifies the Fiſh Catcher, and it ſeems well deſerving of the epithet. A pair of them, properly trained, will maintain a man and his family. They go out to the rivers or lakes, and with great addreſs and quickneſs, ſeize upon their prey—they are even nice in the choice of it, and will ſeldom trouble themſelves to catch a ſmall fiſh, unleſs large ones cannot be found, and whatever they ſeize upon, they carry home to their maſter. If one of them attacks a fiſh rather large for it to maſter, its companion inſtantly lends aſſiſtance, and both, flying together too with as much preciſion as if they were in harneſs, the one having hold of the head, and the other of the tail, carry home the booty together. We underſtand, that one of the gentlemen belonging to the ſuit, procured a pair of theſe, which are coming home to England, as a preſent to a perſon of rank. If, fortunately, theſe uſeful birds ſhould breed in this country, we might expect bye and bye to be partly paid in fiſh, for the expences of of the Embaſſy.

The ſplendour of the Emperor and his court, and the richneſs of the Mandarines, ſurpaſs all that can be ſaid of them. Their ſilks, porcelain, cabinets, and other furniture, make a moſt glittering appearance. Theſe, however, are only expoſed when they make or receive viſits; for they commonly neglect themſelves at home, the laws againſt private pomp and luxury being very ſevere. The magnificence of the public equipage of the Mandarines, according to their rank, is very great; but the Chineſe magnificence never appears with ſo much ſplendour as when the Emperor gives audience to ambaſſadors, or receives the homage of the principal Lords of his court, and the great Mandarines, in their habits of ceremony. No ſpectacle can be more grand than the inconceivable number of Mandarines preſent, with all the inſignia of their dignities and different orders, each placed according to his rank. Next to them the Miniſters of State, Preſidents of the Supreme Courts, regulos and princes of the blood, and on each ſide a great multitude of ſoldiers under arms.—The whole conveys a moſt lofty idea of the ſovereign to whom ſuch profound reverence is paid. As every one knows his diſtinct place, the name of each office being engraved on copper plates, ſet into the marble pavement, there never can be any diſpute about precedency.—The ranks are diſtinguiſhed by different coloured gems which they wear in the top of their cap, commonly one ſtone of a large ſize, and their ſteps of promotion or degradation by feathers. When a Mandarine, for any offence, is forced to wear a crow's feather, it becomes very public—nay, he himſelf is made the herald of his own diſgrace; for in all the official papers which he ſigns or iſſues in the province to which he belongs, he is obliged, before his ſignature, after enumerating his offices, to add, *degraded ſo many ſteps, and now wearing the crow's tail*, or whatever may be the tail which he has been ordered to wear at the time. Nor is he ever allowed to lay it aſide till the Emperor again raiſes him to ſome new dignity.

The great Mandarines never travel, unleſs in ſtate. If they go by water, as was the caſe when they carried Lord Macartney from Gehol to ſee the buildings and gardens in an adjacent iſland, the bark which carries them is very ſplendid, and placed at the head of a great number of others, which carry the attendants. If they proceed by land, beſides the domeſtics and ſoldiers, who either go before or follow them, they have for their own perſon a litter, a chair drawn by mules, or perhaps by eight men, and ſeveral led horſes. Theſe vehicles they employ by turns, according to their fancy or the changes of the weather.

China is full of broad canals, which are generally in a ſtraight line. In every province a great river, or where this is wanting, a large canal ſerves for the general mode of travelling; and has cauſeways on each ſide, caſed with flat ſtones or marble. That which is called the great canal, croſſes the whole Empire, from Canton to Pekin, and certainly nothing can be more commodious than this mode of travelling, which may be executed from Pekin to Makaw, a diſtance of 600 leagues, with an intermiſſion of one day only, when they are obliged to diſembark for the purpoſe of croſſing the mountain Meylin, which ſeparates the provinces of Kyangſi and Canton. During all that voyage the traveller is as comfortable as if he were in his own houſe, having a bed, and every other accommodation provided.

Such are the conveniences of this mode of travelling, that the Mandarines, in going to their provinces, and the meſſengers ſent from court, almoſt always proceed by water. On theſe occaſions the barks are furniſhed and equipped by the Emperor, and are equal in ſize to Engliſh third rate men of war: they are of three different kinds, nor can any thing be neater; for they are painted, gilt, embelliſhed with dragons, and japanned both within and on the outſide: their form is ſquare and flat, except that in the forepart they are ſomewhat rounded.

Beſides what the maſter has for himſelf and his family, namely, a cabin, a kitchen, and two large apartments, one forward and the other aft—there are the following apartments, purpoſely fitted for the Mandarine, an antichamber, three other rooms, all elegantly ornamented, and a ſmall retired apartment without ornaments—all of theſe are on the ſame deck. They are japanned with beautiful red and white varniſh, and the ſides, as well as the cieling, adorned with carved work, painting and gilding. The tables and chairs are japanned red or black. The hall has windows on each ſide, which may be occaſionally removed; and, inſtead of glaſs, very thin oyſter ſhells or fine ſtuffs are employed; the latter are impregnated with fine wax, to increaſe their tranſparency, and are embelliſhed with flowers, trees, and a variety of figures. The deck is ſurrounded with galleries, which enable the ſailors to paſs backwards and forwards, without in the ſlighteſt degree incommoding the paſſengers.

Over the principal apartments is placed a platform, open on all ſides for a band of muſic, which conſiſts of five or ſix performers, whoſe harmony can raviſh nothing but the ear of a Chineſe.—The ſails are made of mats, and conſiſt of ſeveral oblong ſquares, which, folding like a fan, take up but little room. With theſe they find that they can go nearer the wind than with any other form of ſails. Among the barks that follow the great Mandarines, there is always one at leaſt, called the Hoſhechwen, or proviſion bark, having a kitchen, eatables, and cooks on board. Another is filled with ſoldiers for the convoy; and a third, which is ſmall and light, may be fitly called the harbinger or advice boat, becauſe its buſineſs is to haſten on before, to give notice of the approach of the Mandarine, that every thing may be ready for his reception. Theſe barks, beſides their ſails, have rowers; and are alſo, in caſe of neceſſity, drawn with a rope along the bank by men furniſhed by the Mandarines of the diſtrict. At every league's diſtance along the canals, a guard is ſtationed for the purpoſe of making ſignals, which is done by day, by burning the leaves and branches of pine in three ſtoves, from each of which the ſmoke aſcends to a conſiderable height—by night they diſcharge a ſmall gun. The ſoldiers of the guard are ſtationed along the river ſide, when the Mandarine approaches, as a token of reſpect; and while one of them preſents an enſign, the others preſent their arms. If the bark carries an envoy, they put four lantherns at the head and ſtern, with theſe words in large golden characters—*Kia-ohay tay-jin*, that is to ſay *the Great Envoy from the Court*. Theſe lantherns are accompanied by flags and ſtreamers of ſeveral colours.

The canals have been the work of ages, and inſtead of having their banks expoſed, without defence, to the waſhing of the water, as thoſe in England, are generally lined with hewn ſtone or marble. The great canals diſcharge their waters into ſmaller ones on each ſide; and the latter form a great number of ſmaller branches, which are diſperſed over the plains, extending to the villages, and often to the great cities. From ſpace to ſpace they have bridges over them, of three, five, and ſeven arches.

In almoſt every city of China monuments are erected to eternize the memory of their heroes, and thoſe who have rendered eſſential ſervices to their country. Women participate in this kind of honour. Theſe monuments conſiſt principally in triumphal arches. Many of them are very clumſy, and deſerve little notice, but others are worthy of attention. They in general conſiſt of three gates—the centre one largeſt; the piers or poſts are ſquare, conſiſting of one ſtone; the entablature is compoſed of three or four faces, generally without any projection or mouldings. Inſtead of a cornice, the piers ſupport a roof that makes the top of the gate, and in ſuch an odd form as cannot be deſcribed, ſo as to give to an European any proper idea of its appearance. Every gate conſiſts of the ſame parts, which differ only in ſize; and, though of ſtone, are joined together by tenons and mortiſes, as if they were made of wood. The rails, or breaſt walls of the bridges on the canals are in the ſame taſte, being large ſquare pannels of ſtone, fixed in grooves cut in the poſts to receive them.—Theſe triumphal arches, which are ſeldom above 20 feet high, are ornamented with figures of men, flowers, birds, &c. jutting out beyond the arches, with other ornaments, indifferently well carved. The relievo is ſo great, that many of them ſeem to be almoſt ſeperated from the work.

All the Chineſe towns are ſurrounded with walls ſo high, that the houſes, which in general are low, cannot be ſeen from the outſide of the city; they are all ſo broad that horſes may ride upon them; thoſe of Pekin are about forty feet high. As for the city gates, though they are not adorned with figures in *baſſo relievo* like other public works, they have a moſt grand appearance, owing to the prodigious height of the two pavilions, their arches, that in ſome places are of marble, their thickneſs and the ſtrength of the work.

PARIS, Auguſt 9.

IN the ſitting of the National Convention on the 4th of Auguſt, Freron propoſed to demoliſh the Hotel de Ville of Paris, becauſe it had ſerved as the laſt retreat to Robeſpierre; it was however remarked, that it was utterly ridiculous to take vengeance on ſtones for the crimes committed by men; that the ſyſtem of deſtruction was over, and moreover the Hotel de Ville belonged to the city of Paris, whoſe ſections had all well deſerved of the country.

In the ſitting of the 9th inſtant, it was decreed, that the arrears of penſions allowed to ci-devant prieſts and monks, ſhould be immediately paid by the reſpective diſtricts, and that in future all ſuch penſions ſhould be paid without delay every three months.

Cambon propoſed to change the name of the committee of public ſafety for that of rentcal committee of the revolutionary government, becauſe public ſafety could only be procured by the exertions of the Convention in maſs. This motion was received with univerſal approbation, ordered to be printed and diſcuſſed tomorrow.

When the arreſtation of Fouquier-Teinville was decreed, Freron roſe; "All Paris, ſaid he, demands the execution of this man. There is no family which he did not deprive of one of its members. If the juries were led by the villain Robeſpierre, what muſt be the public accuſer, to whom the tyrant dictated the charges? It is time for this murderer, intoxicated with the blood he ſhed, to ſleep himſelf ſober again in Hell.

Dumont denounced the painter David, who is now arreſted, in the following manner. "Citizens, ſaid he, the ſolemn attitude we have now aſſumed, does not permit us to ſuffer that David, this tyrant of the arts, this vile and deſpicable wretch, who did not appear in the Convention during the night of the 28th July, may unpuniſhed viſit and infect thoſe places where he intended to carry into execution the crimes of his maſter the tyrant Robeſpierre. The moment is arrived when all ſhadows of the villain of whom France is delivered muſt diſappear. David is not the only one ſold to Robeſpierre. The court of Cromwell is not deſtroyed yet."

Barrere declared, that he had only to announce the capture of 57 Engliſh, Dutch, and Spaniſh veſſels, which the frigates of the Republic had made prizes of; by which means the ſeaports were abundantly provided with victuals. The frigate la Tarofve had beſides deſtroyed ſix of the enemy's ſhips.

Barrere announced a new victory obtained by the army of the weſtern Pyrenees, on the 24th of July, after an obſtinate engagement of three hours, when they made themſelves maſters of a ſteep mountain occupied by 800 Spaniards, took 320 of them, killed the reſt, and conquered the rich Vale of Baſtan, the poſts of Bera, Leſaca, Jancy, Eſchelor, &c.

The convention heard with ſurpriſe, that Heron, one of Robeſpierre's agents, had incarcerated more than 10,000 perſons. He was arreſted with his ſervant Baptiſt.

The lateſt return of the priſoners of Paris, makes them amount to 7832, not including thoſe in the Conciergerie.

Hentz, Bourbotte and Goujon, Repreſentatives of the people near the army of the Moſelle and the Rhine, ſent the following addreſs to the National Convention.

"CITIZENS,

"We received your proclamation concerning the late plots diſcovered at Paris, and have communicated it to the armies. May the heads of all traitors fall! May all tyrants be annihilated! This is the ſincere wiſh of all thoſe who ſhed their blood in this quarter for their country, this blood does not flow for a few conſpirators, but for Liberty, Equality, and for the unperiſhable Republic. May every one periſh who aims at the ſovereignty, which belongs to the people alone! May thoſe fall a ſacrifice to national juſtice, who will place themſelves above equality! This is what we deſire with you, and what all-triumphing armies will wiſh for. The many heroes, who fell for Liberty, ſhall not ſuffer the diſhonour, that the country they have delivered by their courage, be ſubmitted again to the ſcourge of a tyrant. The events, which happened at Paris, can't but increaſe the zeal of the armies, and heighten the ſpirits of the ſoldiers of Liberty, who wiſh nothing more than to exterminate all tyrants.

Citizen Van der Stegen and Van Lanhendonk are the deputies arrived here from Bruſſels; they are to demand in the name of all the inhabitants the re-union of that city with the French Republic."

Ten waggons loaded with 5 millions of livres in ſpecie, are lately arrived here from Bruſſels.

Valenciennes has been bombarded ſince the 23d of July, and the trenches are likewiſe opened before Conde.

BERLIN, Auguſt 19.

Intelligence was yeſterday received here, that the Ruſſians had taken Wilna in Lithuania. According to a report it has been taken by ſtorm. In this caſe it muſt have coſted a great number of men on both ſides. No detail is given of the capture of that place, it remains therefore uncertain, in how far this event may contribute to decide the fate of Warſaw.

The lateſt letters of Poland bring intelligence, that the Pruſſian head-quarters at Wola, have been removed and fixed at a diſtance from the Poliſh intrenchments. A tranſport of heavy artillery is expected on the 20th, and another about the end of Auguſt.

However, certain it ſeems, that the Poles won't be able to make a long reſiſtance againſt the combined forces of Pruſſia; the unexpected delay in military operations occaſioned by the backwardneſs of the Ruſſians, is accompanied by many inconveniencies, at leaſt diſagreable if not fatal to the Pruſſian army. Private letters complain not only of the extreme dearth of all neceſſaries, but alſo of a real ſcarcity of proviſions in the Pruſſian camp, which ſuffers alſo by want of good water. A great number of the Pruſſian troops died with the dyſentry; and the Prince of Pruſſia himſelf was attacked by this ſickneſs, but he is now recovered.

STOCKHOLM, Auguſt 1.

Amidſt the concourſe of a numberleſs crowd of people, the ſentence of the Aulic Tribunal was pronounced upon the delinquents involved in the conſpiracy of d'Armfeldt on the 30th ult. The reading of the ſentence laſted three hours and an half.

The following is the reſult of that ſentence:

Baron d'Armfeldt ſhall forfeit his honour, life and property, and ſhould he ever be found in the Swediſh dominions, he ſhall be treated as an outlaw.

Ehrenſtroem and the counteſs of Rudenſkoeld, a lady of honour, ſhall both loſe honour, life and property, with this addition, that the right hand of the former ſhall be cut off.

With regard to the ſentence of the reſt of the conſpirators, namely, Col. Aminoff, Forſter, and Mineur, the valet de chambre of d'Armfeldt, there were not ſufficient proofs to eſtabliſh judgment. Aminoff remains therefore unacquitted, and his proceſs lies open for further inveſtigation.

M. de Frank, ſecretary of ſtate, Lieut. Col. Lilje, Sources the merchant, and Signeul the accomptant, it was declared that they were not at all concerned in the conſpiracy.

But on account of the neglect committed at the Poſt Office, M. Frank, as Poſt-Maſter-General, is to have an action againſt him in Chancery.

It is certain that this ſentence will undergo great changes and alterations before the Supreme Tribunal of juſtice. The Aulic Tribunal was obliged to follow the law, which demands full and convincing proofs; but the Supreme Tribunal has the privilege to modify the law, *ad libitum*. The ſuit of baron Palmquiſt is not yet terminated by the court martial of the kingdom.

Thyſelius, chaplain and preacher to the court has this day been ſet at liberty, after having undergone the limited puniſhment of eight days imprioonment. His letters, which have been printed, ſhow that he was very bold in his language to the Duke Regent, but that he did not threaten Baron Rutherholm with "the vengeance of heaven."

M. de Beſche, governor of the royal palace, was diſmiſſed on the 24th ult. and has injunctions not to appear at court. Baron Van Munck is his ſucceſſor.

Col. Charles Von Berg, and Majors Von Berg and Lotrinow, all in the Ruſſian ſervice, arrived here with important miſſions from their court: but there ſtill appears to be a good underſtanding between Ruſſia and Sweden.

FRANKFORT, Auguſt 10.

According to the report made to the Auſtrians at Berkenfeldt by an aid-de camp of the French General Moreau, who came into this quarter, that General has orders, under pain of death, to carry the city of Treves within a limited time; 80,000 men, who came from the camps of Thionville, Cone, and Longwi, marched in conſequence againſt St. Wendel, Merzig, and Merzkirchen, leaving a corps to obſerve Luxemburg.

The Pruſſian Generals Kochler and Kalkreuth advance againſt the enemy, and Field Marſhall Moellendorff himſelf follows them.—Prince Hohenlohe, with his corps of 18,000 men, remains to act ſeperately. The French ſtill ſeem to be bent upon the execution of the Plan of Dumourier, of effecting a junction between the armies of the North, and the Moſelle, and of cutting off Luxemburg from every

quarter. The Republicans do not, however, ſhow themſelves ſolicitous to cut off the Auſtrians, and to force them to repaſs the Rhine. If the Allies ſtand well on their defence, matters will doubtleſs turn out in a quite different manner.

The troops of the Circles who were at Coblentz partly repair to Treves, and partly run away.

The archives are again removing from Mentz. The proclamation of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg has not been productive of the beſt effects.

HELVOETSLUYS, Auguſt 19.

Yeſterday two thouſand Britiſh troops from England paſſed by this place to join the Duke of York's army. Two thouſand more, we underſtand, are gone to Amſterdam, where ſix hundred Dutch troops arrived a few days ago.

Of the four hundred Dutch ſoldiers in garriſon in this town, only ninety are fit for duty; the remaining are ill of a fever which rages with great violence in this part of Holland.

LEYDEN, Auguſt 24.

From the Meuſe there is no other intelligence but that on the 7th and 8th, the French ſeemed to be making diſpoſitions for an attack, which however did not take place, and that in the mean while ſkirmiſhes were very frequent along the whole line of defence. General Kray being reinforced by a diviſion of Ulhans, and by a free corps of Michalouſtz, has now on the left of the Meuſe before Maeſtricht, ſixty-three ſquadrons of light imperial cavalry under his orders. The Auſtrian army from Luxembourg to Ruremonde, is divided into ſix corps, the principal of which is encamped on three lines near Touron la Comte, covering an extent of ground of about four miles. This corps is computed at 35,000 men, and the whole 90,000. The pontoons were ready at Tourou. At Keer, on the right wing of the centre, were expected the Miniſters, Counts Metternich. Mercy, M. de Waldeuſſs, &c. The Arch Duke Charles was gone from Aix la Chapelle to Bonn, to [illegible] days. According to the report of ſome deſerters, Queſnoy had ſurrendered to the French, who were now occupied with beſieging Valenciennes and Conde. A great part of the French ſoldiers had returned to their habitations to get in the harveſt, but they were expected to return by the 10th September, for a general review to be made near Tirelemont.

LIMERICK, Auguſt 15.

Admiral Kingſmill, with the following ſhips is arrived in the river Shannon, where he will wait the arrival of the India ſhips in Galway harbour, to take them under convoy to England—The Alexander, the Monmouth, the Ganges, the Swiftſure, of 74 guns each, and Leandor frigate.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 19.

In the hiſtory of Europe there does not occur a more extraordinary circumſtance than at preſent exiſts, viz. That a Britiſh Regiment of Light Horſe (the 12th) ſhould be now actually doing duty at Rome as Life Guards to his Holineſs the Pope!

By letters from ſome Officers of that Regiment we learn, that on the evacuation of Toulon, the regiment was landed in Corſica; but after ſome time, being found no longer neceſſary there, it was conveyed to Civita Vecchia, and marched from thence to Rome: there they were received as the Guardians of the Government and People; the officers and ſoldiers were ſuperbly lodged in the Vatican, gratified with every elegance and pleaſure of life, and treated by his Holineſs, and all under him, with the moſt unbounded affection and generoſity!—How are the mighty fallen!—Rome, once the Miſtreſs of the World calls for ſuccour and defence upon a little Iſland, which in the meredian glory of her Empire, was conſidered by her but as a ſpeck of her immenſe dominions, and inhabited by hoſtile barbarians.—

Sept. 3. The depredations of the French cruiſers and privateers, upon the foreign trade of Great-Britain and Ireland, ſeem rather to have increaſed than diminiſhed, ſince our great naval victory of the firſt of June. In the two laſt Lloyd's Liſts, there is an account of not leſs than 27 valuable prizes having fallen into their hands.

The armament and tranſports lately ſent by the French to Oſtend, is probably deſtined to land a body of troops on the Dutch territories. By ſailing up ſome branch of the Scheldt, and making a landing upon the interior, it would make a grand diverſion in favour of their northern army, by neceſſarily detaching a great part of the allied army from their preſent poſts.

The taking of the ſtrong fortreſs of Font-Arabia, in Spain, by the French army of the Pyrenees, renders the provinces of Biſcay and Navarre entirely within their graſp. The Proclamation iſſued by the French Commiſſioners there to the Spaniſh peaſantry, is artfully compoſed, and calculated to catch the vulgar ear. If Dugommier, the French Commander of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, had not attacked the fortreſs of Bellegarde ſo much a-la-mode de Brunſwick, the ſucceſſes of the French on the eaſt ſide of Spain, would probably have been as alarming as thoſe on the weſt.

It ſeems ſupriſing that the diſpatches of Lord Dorcheſter to miniſtry, ſhould differ ſo widely from the reports of the American newſpapers, relative to the miſunderſtanding ſubſiſting between the United States and our government. That the intentions of both powers are mutually pacific, may certainly be depended upon; but the American people, manifeſting ſo ſtrongly as they do, a hoſtile diſpoſition towards Great-Britain, will render it extremely difficult for their Ambaſſador, Mr. Jay, to obtain ſuch terms from our Miniſtry, as will appeaſe their fury; and to this, no doubt, is to be attributed the extraordinary length of the negociation.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 31.

At a quarter before ſix, on Friday evening laſt, L'Impetueuſe, one of the large line of battle ſhips, lately captured by Earl Howe's fleet, and which lay but a ſmall diſtance from the dock-yard, was perceived to be on fire, the flames burſting out with great rapidity, and forming a pillar of fire that had the moſt awful appearance. Signals being immediately made, all the boats from the ſhips in the harbour were manned, and forming themſelves into two diviſions, their boats laſhed together, they contrived, at imminent hazard, to grapple the Impetueuſe fore and aft, with ſtrong chains, in order, that when her anchor cables were burnt, ſhe would be kept from moving, ſo as to endanger the Northumberland, which was near her, and prevent the conflagration from ſpreading, as might be the caſe if ſhe was adrift. With theſe grapples the boats could alſo force her wherever the fire would be leaſt dangerous, and they accompliſhed their purpoſe by keeping her in a proper ſtation, until ſhe burned down to the water's edge. There were ſome Spaniards on board, one of whom was preſerved, after being ſcorched by the fire; the others, it is ſaid, fell a ſacrifice to the flames, which were got under about nine, but not totally extinguiſhed till 12 o'clock.

LONDON, Auguſt 26.

According to the accounts received by the Admiralty, the French have twenty-five ſhips of the line in Breſt Water, ready for ſea, and twelve others fitting. According to other accounts, they have at Breſt forty-two ſhips of the line, twenty-two of which were not in the action of the 1ſt of June.

By a veſſel arrived from Virginia there is intelligence, that on the 12th inſt. in lat. 48. 30. long. 17. he fell in with la Surveillante, of 48 guns, l'Ambuſcade and l'Ariadne, of 40 guns each, who informed him they had been out from Breſt 14 days, and had taken ſeveral prizes: that there were two line of battle ſhips to the northward, and two more to the ſouthward, looking out for the fleet from America. On the 16th inſt. in lat. 49. long 7. he fell in with la Republican and la Glorieux, of forty guns each, and la Fidelle. They had been out fourteen days from Bourdeaux, and had taken twenty-eight prizes.

Laſt Thurſday night at twelve o'clock, the tower was put in a perfect ſtate of defence: the guns upon the wharf and round the battlements, were all loaded with grape ſhot: the tower was in the greateſt confuſion, and the priſoners in the greateſt alarm: all this in conſequence of a lying report, that ſeveral kidnapping parties had taken refuge there, and that the mob were determined to attack it. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the buſtle and ferment this occaſioned: the military were all turned up, and every perſon ordered to his poſt, as if a ſiege was really expected—but all was quiet. Yeſterday morning, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and Lord Loughborough, viſited the tower, and were there for a conſiderable time; what their buſineſs was we have not learnt.

The number of Britiſh, Hanoverians, and Heſſian troops at this time on the frontiers of Holland, amounts to 40,000.

On Wedneſday laſt, the commanders and officers of the corps of French emigrants, in the pay of Great Britain, embarked at Greenwich, on board a frigate provided by government for that purpoſe. She immediately ſails for the Continent, where theſe officers are to levy their corps at the places which have been pointed out to them.

Our Franckfort correſpondent has communicated to us a circumſtance, which muſt be productive of the moſt important effects on the operations of the war. He ſays that ſymptoms of inſurrection have manifeſted themſelves in various parts of the empire. At Vienna a conſpiracy has recently been diſcovered, in which ſeveral perſons of high rank were concerned. Two hundred perſons have already been arreſted. Nor are the Northern powers entirely free from the ſpirit of revolution.

Letters from Denmark mention, that a conſpiracy has been diſcovered in Copenhagen, and that it is of ſo ſerious a nature, as to threaten the ſafety of the royal family.—When theſe letters were diſpatched, the King and Prince Royal had given orders to prepare the fortreſs of Kronberg for their reception, not thinking themſelves ſafe in the capital.

Lord Spencer who had been ſent on a miſſion to the Emperor, has not yet had any audience of his Imperial Majeſty. He has conferred only with the Baron de Thurgut, to whom he has ſubmitted the offers of his Britanic Majeſty, to induce the Emperor to continue the war. Several letters ſtate that the ſubſidy propoſed by, the former to the latter, amounts to the enormous ſum of 80 millions of imperial florins!!!

Some accounts from the Rhine mentio that Warſaw has ſurrendered to his Pruſſian Majeſty by capitulation—Other, a more probable accounts from Gallicia ſtate, that the Pruſſians were repulſed on the 31ſt ult. in an attack made on Koſciuſko's entrenched camp.

We ſhall be ſincerely happy to communicate to the public the pleaſing intelligence of the compleie diſcomfiture of the attempts of the Ruſſians and Pruſſians againſt the liberties of Poland.

Accounts were yeſterday received at Lloyd's, that ſeven ſail of French ſhips of the line were at preſent off Cape Clear, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland. It is ſuppoſed that they have ſailed for the purpoſe of intercepting the Eaſt India fleet, which lately put into the harbour of Galway. Admiral Macbride, with 14 ſail of the line, is ordered in purſuit of the French fleet, as ſoon as he can be ſpared from Weymouth.

Yeſterday Dr. Barrow and Dr. Watſon were committed to Newgate, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for having in their cuſtody divers ſeditious printed libels, with intent to publiſh them.

Auguſt 29.

The diſpatches brought yeſterday by Mr. Major, from Earl Spencer, and the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, at Vienna, are, we are informed, of a very ſatisfactory nature. The Emperor, at the expence of this country, is now willing to defend his own territories, and to cooperate in the moſt decided manner, in the views of the Britiſh Cabinet, in proſecuting the war againſt France. That is, he has agreed to take our money, and has promiſed to ſend his armies againſt France; which, we have no doubt he will perform with as much punctuality as our faithful ally the King of Pruſſia. We have not learned whether there is to be any article in the agreement between the two courts, ſtipulating that the conqueſts ſhall be at the diſpoſal of Great Britain, as was the caſe in the treaty with Pruſſia, from which we received ſo many ſubſtantial benefits.

As one proof of the ſincerity of the Emperor, the command of the army is, it ſeems, to be taken from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, between whom and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, it is whiſpered, a difference lately took place. Whether that was actually the caſe, we cannot aſſert on poſitive information of our own; but we can ſtate with confidence there was hardly ever any agreement between them, or indeed among any of the Generals of the allies. During the late campaign, it was no unuſual thing for the Germans to ſtrike tents and quit the ground, without ſo much as giving to the Britiſh the ſlighteſt intimation of their deſigns.—Nay, in one or two inſtances, they abſolutely deſtroyed the bridges behind them, as if it had been their intention to prevent our troops from retreating. This honeſt manœuvre (for in war every thing is fair, excepting the tricks of the enemy) was practiſed when they quitted the neighbourhood of Tournay, with the view, it was thought, to compel the Britiſh to remain there to garriſon the place; or at leaſt to prevent them from carrying off their ſtores, which conſequently were depoſited in the Auſtrian magazines.

Generals Clairfait and Beaulieu, are to have the principal command in the new operations, but under the nominal direction of the Archduke Charles.

Of the plans which the French mean to adopt during the remainder of the campaign, various conjectures have been formed. It has been imagined by ſome, that an immediate attempt will be made againſt Breda; others ſuppoſe that the French will content themſelves with keeping the allies in check, on the ſide of Holland, while they proſecute their deſigns againſt Coblentz and Luxembourg. Perhaps the moſt probable ſuppoſition is, that they will not have recourſe to very active operations, until they have received a reinforcement which has been ordered, to the amount of one hundred and ninety thouſand men of the ſecond requiſition, which is far from being exhauſted; that in the mean time they will employ themſelves in organizing the Netherlands, of which it is evident they mean to retain the poſſeſſion; and that, when they have received the expected reinforcement, they will immediately adopt a vigorous ſyſtem of operations againſt Holland, and againſt the important fortreſs of Luxembourg.

The batteries of the patriot army at Warſaw, have done much execution among the Pruſſian troops before that city, whoſe number has in conſequence been conſiderably diminiſhed. His Pruſſian Majeſty has ſent for a conſiderable reinforcement of new and heavy cannon.

The brave Poles are likely to reap important advantages from a jealouſy that ſubſiſts between their combined oppreſſors reſpecting the diſpoſal of the conqueſts which they have already made, or may in future make.

The King of Pruſſia inſiſts on having Warſaw when he has conquered it;—for which reaſon the Empreſs has refuſed him the leaſt aid in that enterprize.

At Frankfort it is reported, that ſome of the circles of the Empire in alliance with Switzerland, are upon the point of entering into a negociation for the formation of an armed neutrality.

From Vienna it appears that notice had been ſent from Feldkirken, a ſmall city of Rhinthal, a province belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, between Suabia, Switzerland, and Tirol; that a camp of obſervation had been formed among the mountains, under Gen. Count d'Alcaini.

The object of this meaſure is to oppoſe an invaſion, it being well known that the Griſons have been warmly ſolicited to make an incurſion into that province, by the miniſter of the convention, at Baſle.

The heavy contributions laid by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, in the conquered iſlands in the Weſt Indies, have cauſed very general murmurs there—the more eſpecially as they exceed what could poſſibly be borne by the inhabitants. The tax on St. Lucia has already been diminiſhed from 300,000l. to 150,000l. We have the beſt reaſon to believe that theſe contributions are wholly unauthoriſed by our government at home;—and that orders have been ſent out that theſe levies ſhould not be carried into force. They are certainly highly impolitic and injudicious.

If we are to credit a letter from Berlin, ſome jealouſy ſubſiſts between the Ruſſians and Pruſſians, in reſpect to the affairs of Poland. Certain it is that the Ruſſians have rendered no aſſiſtance to the Pruſſians in reſpect to the attack on Warſaw; nor have we any accounts of the Ruſſian armies in Poland.

Two regiments of infantry, amounting to 1800 men complete, are immediately to proceed to St. Domingo; and it is probable they may, in the courſe of their paſſage, co-operate with the troops under Sir Charles Grey, if Guadaloupe is not previouſly in our poſſeſſion.

Extract of a letter from Mount's Bay, Aug. 24.

"On Friday laſt, the 22d inſt. a French cutter privateer was ſeen off the Land's end, to capture 5 Engliſh brigs, and two Dutch veſſels between the Long Ships and Wouif Rocks, about 6 miles from ſhore. She ſaw the Euridyce frigate ſtanding into the bay; the Swiftſure had ſcarce rounded the Woulf Rocks ten minutes with a convoy to Cork. The cutter came down like a dart rowing twenty-four ſweeps."

Auguſt 30.

The capture of La Sybille, by Capt. Paget, is likely to be the cauſe of ſome difference between Great Britain and the Porte.

The Turks contend that ſhe was taken in one of their ports, and conſequently is not a lawful prize. They aſſert that the iſland of Miconi, in one of the bays in which ſhe was lying, is notoriouſly part of their territories, and that therefore the attack made on her there by Captain Paget, was a direct violation of the rights of nations; while, on the other hand, the Britiſh miniſter contends that as the Turkiſh flag was not hoiſted on the iſland, or any of their troops garriſoning it, it muſt be conſidered as a place which they had abandoned. How this matter will terminate, it is impoſſible to ſay; at preſent, however, it is certainly the cauſe of conſiderable uneaſineſs to our cabinet.

If the ſpirit of emigration extends, and America is to continue to receive all the enlightened men whom popular prejudices and perſecutions drive from the boſom of our own iſland, that country will, ere long, become one of the greateſt nations on the face of the earth: not great, according to the common acceptation of the term, that is, powerful in its conqueſts over other nations, but great according to the real meaning of the word—great in the perfection of its own ſocial ſyſtem, in the culture and progreſs of the liberal ſciences—and in the happineſs of her citizens.

September 1.

By our letters from Vienna, it appears that a demand has been made by our court of fifty thouſand Imperial troops, to be paid by Great Britain. Thus it is not the Emperor who entreats us to ſubſidize him, but we who entreat him to allow us to ſupport thoſe troops which are fighting in a cauſe, in which he is more deeply concerned than we are.

The French army of the north is on the point of commencing its active operations, and a few days muſt bring us news of the moſt important and deciſive events.

Our letter from Amſterdam, mentions that the French were marching in ſeven columns to attack Breda.

The French ſeem once more to have adopted that plan in which they have already ſucceeded—of making a general attack upon the whole armies of the combined powers. The army of the Moſelle is in poſſeſſion of Treves, and is now marching towards Coblentz. In the different actions upon the Rhine the French have been every where ſucceſsful. The Auſtrian and Pruſſian troops upon that frontier have been ſo unable to oppoſe the enemy with effect, that the Prince of Cobourg has been forced to detach a part of his army to their ſupport.

At Leyden, on the 25th of Auguſt, it was ſaid that an action had taken place near Tongres, in which 7000 Auſtrians had defeated 15,000 of the enemy.

In Piedmont the French have taken a place defended by ſeven hundred men, who made not the leaſt reſiſtance.

General Pichegru has demanded from the new adminiſtration of the French Republic, two hundred thouſand men, with whom he has pledged himſelf to conquer Holland. One hundred thouſand have been granted.

BRITISH ARMY.

CAMP NEAR BREDA.

Tueſday, Aug. 20.

An order is juſt iſſued for no one to ſtir out of camp, but be ready to turn out at a moment's warning. We hear a cannonade towards our right:—it is ſaid, that owing to the information the ſerjeant of Light Dragoons, who deſerted, gave the enemy, that they have attacked the out poſts at or near Gilu. Fourteen ſquadrons of cavalry have been ordered out.

The firing has ceaſed—but we have not heard the reſult.

Auguſt 24.

The Prince of Orange viſited Breda, and inſpected the inundations, which have at length ſucceeded perfectly. Every thing remains quiet in camp. It is generally reported that the French have retreated from Antwerp, after having ſtripped the town of every thing that is valuable.

Sunday, Auguſt 24.

Late laſt night an order was iſſued for the reſerve, ammunition and heavy baggage to march this morning, which they accordingly did at 7 o'clock. Their route is not known. This makes us ſuppoſe we ſhall not remain much longer in our preſent poſition; the more ſo as the inundations at Breda have ſucceeded. The preſence of the army is no longer neceſſary.

Early this morning a patrole conſiſting of 800 horſe and 200 infantry, with 4 pieces of Heſſian flying artillery, was ſent out to reconnoitre. Upon coming near the village of——, they received information that a piquet of 400 French were in it; they accordingly made the neceſſary arrangements for ſurrounding the village and taking the Carmagnols priſoners, when unfortunately a ſerjeant of the 16th Light Dragoons deſerted to the enemy, who by this means were enabled to eſcape.

Monday, Auguſt 25.

It is generally believed the army will remain here for a few days longer. The flying hoſpital is ordered to be removed to Gercum.

BOSTON, October 17.

On Monday laſt the Circuit Court of the United States commenced ſeſſion in this town.

On Wedneſday came on the trial of Samuel Rogers, an American, charged with aſſiſting, on board the boat of the Concorde, in the capture of the Britiſh ſchooner Succeſs. The evidence being very ſtrong and clear againſt him, his trial was ſummary, and the jury brought him in guilty.

Juſt before one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the ſhop of Mr. Bartlet, hatter, South End, which, notwithſtanding the exertions of the citizens was principally conſumed.

RE-CAPTURE of ST. LUCIA.

A veſſel is ſaid to have arrived at *Salem*, on Tueſday laſt, in a ſhort paſſage from *St. Lucia*, which brings an account, that the French patriots, mulattoes, and negroes, united, have RE-TAKEN the town, and put all the Britiſh and Ariſtocrats to the ſword.

CONFIRMATION.

A letter from Fort Royal, Martinico, dated Sept. 10 1794, received laſt evening, confirms the above report, and adds, that the French Privateers are cruizing off Fort Royal Bay, and in the channels of St. Lucia. This happy circumſtance for the French took place on the 29th Auguſt. This letter further informs, that Captain Chaſe, in the brig Induſtry, had arrived at Fort Royal, where his ſtay would be ſhort —That a proclamation had been publiſhed throughout the Britiſh iſlands, forbidding American veſſels coming there after October, till then they are allowed to bring live Stock and Lumber only.

Philadelphia, October 29.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Edwards to his friend in this city, dated Boſton, Oct. 16.

"I arrived here from Falmouth, in the Mary of Portland. Four days after we ſailed we fell in with a French ſquadron, who took out fourteen Engliſh paſſengers, and their goods. What they had not time to take with them they threw over board.

"My family and ſelf were protected by our American paſſport—they ſhewed their orders, which were, to take or deſtroy all Engliſh ſhips and property and to ſtop neutral veſſels, and make priſoners of all Engliſhmen they found on board.

"In future therefore it will be neceſſary for every American going to ſea, to furniſh himſelf with ſuch credentials as prove his citizenſhip. Among the number taken from the Mary, was Wm. Ruſſel, Eſq; of Birmingham, a gentleman of great reſpectability and extenſive fortune, who with his family were coming over to this country."

Intereſting extract of a Letter from Lancaſter.

"Judge Yeates returned here laſt Monday (the 13th) from Carliſle, where he went the week before for the purpoſe of enquiring into the circumſtances of the two homicides which have lately happened. This was done at the deſire of the Preſident, who, it is ſaid, expreſſed his determined reſolution that the army, while called out to ſupport the laws, ſhould not, with impunity, do any injury to individuals. The ſcrupulous attention which this great man has always paid to the rights of the people and the functions of the magiſtracy, is, in my opinion, one of the fineſt traits in his character.

"I underſtand that on a ſtrict and full inveſtigation one of the caſes appears to be the reſult of mere accident, and that the other homicide was perfectly juſtifiable, being occaſioned in a ſtruggle between the deceaſed and one of the Jerſey militia, who was oppoſed and aſſaulted by him in the regular execution of his duty. Judge Yeates, however, thought proper to take recognizances in ſmall ſums for the appearance of both the perſons at Court, where they will, no doubt, be regularly diſcharged.

"I am glad to hear that ſome diſcovery of the perſons who attacked the exciſe officers in Cumberland is like to be made. One perſon has been arreſted on ſuſpicion of being concerned in it; and one Creſſwell has been committed to the gaol of your city who appeared to be a very active partizan in the late diſturbance which prevailed in Carliſle."

CAMP, near Bedford Sunday, Octo. 19.

"A gentleman is arrived from Fort Cumberland, 30 miles ſouth of this, who informs that there are 6,800 troops there, ready for the expedition, and that they will ſoon march for the weſtward. Here are about 5,50 ; among them 900 horſe one half of which are Pennſylvanians, and are well mounted and equipt.

"Theſe two bodies of men will form an army, ſuch as perhaps, never has taken the field. Men of principle, voluntarily inliſted for the ſupport of the laws: among them men of the firſt property in the country, ſubjecting themſelves to all the inconveniences of a ſoldier's life.

"The Preſident will be here this day, and it is ſuppoſed we ſhall march in a few days."

Camp near Bedford, Monday Oct. 20.

"Laſt evening the Preſident of the United States arrived here from Fort Cumberland;—15 guns were fired on his arrival, and except this no other ceremony was obſerved. He was eſcorted by 4 dragoons only.

"On Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, a party of 30 horſe, under Captain Singer, lett our Camp, and after riding about 40 miles, at day-light took Hermon Huſbands, and one Wiſon, both of whom had been active in the late oppoſition to the laws. The party returned about 10 o'clock laſt night, with their priſoners, and are entitled to great credit for the expedition and ſecrecy with which they performed their miſſion. The detachment was taken from the three city troops.

"This morning General Bloomfield arrived here with a detachment of Jerſey troops—and I believe the amount of the forces now encamped near Bedford is about 6,000.

"It is ſuppoſed ſome of the troops that firſt arrived here will be ordered on in a day or two, perhaps to-morrow."

BEDFORD, Oct. 21.

The Governor arrived here on Saturday, and the Preſident on Sunday laſt.

The Preſident arrived by the moſt private road, and thereby eſcaped that formal reception which muſt be ſo diſagreeable to a man of his worth and feelings,

Yeſterday we were reviewed by Governor Lee, from Virginia (who is to take the command in chief, and who alſo arrived on Sunday.) Both he and General Frelinghuyſen expreſſed their approbation at our military appearance. Gen. Lee has appointed Benjamin R. Morgan, from the Blues, one of his Aids.

Major M'Pherſon has been offered the rank of a Colonel over another regiment, to be ſucceeded as Major by Capt. Bayntон, but I am informed he has refuſed the offer, giving a preference to his preſent ſituation.

Capt. Lyman's regulars (a handſome company) Capt. Clunn's artillery—Taylor's Riflemen, Graham's Volunteers, the Philad. Horſe, and M'Pherſon's Blues, are to be completed a legion by a few of the Jerſey troops. They are to be under the command of Gen. Frelinghuyſen, and will march from this place to-morrow, tho' I can't ſay by what route.

A ſecond column departs by a different route the next day; and a number of troops are to remain ſtationed here for ſome time.

We do not expect (tho' we may be diſappointed) to pierce more than 50 or 60 miles in the country. 'Twill be only to ſhow ourſelves and to intimidate the inhabitants, for we can hear of no enemy in arms againſt us.

Extract of a letter dated Bedford, Oct. 23.

"This day the advanced corps marched—to morrow follows the main body of the right wing; the left wing moves in concert; all well, and likely to be ſo; no appearance of oppoſition."

Capt. King of the brig Mercury, 35 days from Jeremie, informs that he left there the ſhip Andomacke of Philadelphia; Brig Betſy, Smith, do. ſloop Windſey, Oſwald, do. September 23d in lat. 26. he was boarded by a French privateer of 8 guns called the Lover of Liberty, from Charleſton on a cruize, in lat. 29 was boarded by another French privateer from Charleſton of 10 guns. The officers which boarded him pilfered the brig and people of ſeveral ſmall articles; but much credit, he ſays, is due to Capt. Barr, who boarded him ſhortly after belonging to another privateer of 16 guns, from Charleſton, Capt. B. obliged the people of the former privateer, to deſiſt from their unjuſt proceedings.

A letter from Breſt mentions, that ſince the execution of Robeſpierre, the guillotine at Paris has been taken down, and the city is tranquil. Bompard is in priſon, and Vandogen, late of the Concorde, has been ſlain in action.

Tranſlated from the Gazette Francaiſe of the 15th inſt. [This is a new French paper eſtabliſhed in New-York.]

Department of Guadaloupe.

The Commiſſary deputed by the National Convention to the Weſt India Iſlands, conſidering that among the patriots who have fled from the colonies on account of their hatred of the Engliſh government, or of the vexations they have experienced, there are ſome, who, unworthy of the name of patriots, take advantage of theſe circumſtances to avoid the dangers and hazards of the war, Decree, that all the French patriots and others, who being vexed by the Engliſh Government, have withdrawn from their reſpective colonies and taken refuge in a neutral country, and who ſhall not return by the 15th of next Thermidor, or prove, by a certificate from the conſul of the French nation, the impoſſibility of their returning to the poſſeſſions of the Republic, reconquered by her arms, ſhall be declared emigrants and treated as ſuch, conformable to the laws relative to this ſubject. Port of Liberty, 30th Meſſidor, 2d year of the Republic, one and indiviſible—Signed.

VICTOR HUGUES.

Certified, &c.

Yeſterday the Preſident of the United States returned to town in good health, from the weſtward, where reſiſtance to the Federal Government ſeems, for the preſent, at an end. The inſurgents have been ſubdued rather by terror than by violence. So great a force was collected, as took away, not only the power, but the hope of reſiſtance; and, by conquering without a battle, hath ſaved many from the ſword beſides, perhaps, not a few from the gibbet.

By a letter from New York, dated on Monday morning, we learn, that the Antelope Britiſh Packet, of Auguſt, is taken and carried in there; the mail was ſunk.

CAPTURES AT SEA.

Statement, taken from Lloyd's Liſts of captures, from the 1ſt of February, 1794, to the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1794—ſix months:

By the Engliſh.		*By the French.*	
67 French, of which	4	236 Engliſh, of which	3
are frigates, 1 ſloop and 1 privateer,		are privateers, and 1 frigate,	
13 Swedes,		32 Dutch, including 1 frigate.	
11 Danes,		4 Spaniſh,	
1 Dutch,		5 Portugueſe,	
1 Pruſſian,		3 Pruſſian,	
2 American,		5 American,	
1 Hambro',		3 Danes,	
96 Veſſels.		288	
		96	

Balance 192 in favour of the [French.

N. B. Recaptures accounted for.

To the above loſs, by the Allies, &c. ought to be added, 31 ſhips, all of which have hitherto appeared on Lloyd's Liſts, retaken and burnt by Lord Howe; and to the loſs of the French, 6 ſhips taken and 2 ſunk, making 8 ſhips of the line taken or ſunk by Lord Howe, on the 1ſt of June.

By the foregoing ſtatement, and one formerly inſerted, the following will be found to be the ſtate of the captures for one year and a half, ſince the commencement of the war, viz.

By the Engliſh.	*By the Spaniſh.*	*By the Dutch.*
299 French,	21 French,	2 French,
81 of other powers,	9 of other powers,	
380 Veſſels,	30	
30 by the Spaniſh,		
2 by the Dutch,		
412 Veſſels.		

By the French.
568 Engliſh,
120 of other powers,
688 Veſſels.

This leaves a balance of 276 veſſels in favour of the Repnblic of France, excluding the 45 ſhips ſaid to be taken and burnt at Toulon, and the 8 ſhips taken or ſunk, on the 1ſt of June, by the fleet under Lord Howe.

On Monday evening, the 20th inſt. departed this life, in the 58th year of his age, Mr. JAMES REYNOLDS, carver and gilder, of this city; and on Tueſday evening his remains, attended by a number of reſpectable citizens, were interred in Chriſt Church burial ground, Arch ſtreet.—His children will have reaſon long to lament the loſs of a kind indulgent father—His relations and acquaintance, a faithful friend, and ſociety, an active honeſt man.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons, wiſhing to ſend letters to Camp, may, until further notice, have them conveyed by expreſs every other day, Sunday excepted, by having them left at the Office of the Secretary of State for the United States, preciſely at 9 o'clock in the morning of the day of ſtarting. This arrangement will commence to-morrow, and as one of its objects is the accommodation of thoſe who have connections and friends in the army, punctuality, as to the time of lodging the letters, is expected, otherwiſe they will be neceſſarily delayed to the next ſucceeding Expreſs.

October 28th, 1794.

PITTSBURGH, October 13.

At a general election on Tueſday laſt, the following gentlemen were elected.

For Congreſs, for the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Waſhington and Allegheny

Albert Gallatin,

State Senators for the ſame diſtrict.

Thomas Stokely,
Abſalom Baird

For the county of Allegheny.

Aſſembly.

Preſly Nevill,
Dunning M'Nair,

Commiſſioners.

Robert Brotherton,
Joſeph Scott.

Coroner.

John Johnſton.

Waſhington county.

Aſſembly.

Graig Ritche,
Benjamin White,
James Brice,
William Wallace.

I have taken notice of the correſpondence between David Bradford and Iſaac Craig, in which my name is introduced; and meaning in due time to give a hiſtory of the incidents of the late convulſion, I have laid this paper by, to be inſerted with a proper comment, and ſuch explanation and vouchers as may ſatisfy all reaſonable men of the uprightneſs of my intentions, and the purity of my conduct, with regard to individuals, or the public, in the whole of this buſineſs.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Parkinſon Ferry Committee, to wait on the Preſident of the United States and Governor of Pennſylvania, on the affairs of the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, having performed that duty, requeſts a meeting of ſaid committee on Friday the 24th inſt. at their uſual place of meeting (Parkinſon's ferry) in order to receive the Commiſſioners report. The Commiſſioners do requeſt that a full meeting may be had, not only of the members of the committee, but that as many diſcreet citizens as can any way find it convenient, would likewiſe give their attendance, as matters of the greateſt concern to the ſafety, happineſs and proſperity of the country may be then diſcuſſed.

N. B. A very powerful army approaching our country, it is hoped will make this buſineſs too ſerious to be trifled with.

HOFF & DERRICK,

No. 8, North Fifth ſtreet,

Have juſt Publiſhed, and for Sale;

And to be Sold by Meſſrs. Dobſon, Young, Ormrod, Campbell, Stephens, Kammerer, Davies, M'Cullough, and other Bookſellers,

Price 9-16ths of a Dollar,

A new and conciſe Hiſtory of

The Revolution in France;

From its Commencement to the Execution of the Gironde Party, and the Death of the Duke of ORLEANS—Embelliſhed with a neat Engraving, Oct. 22, 1794.

BEST ENGLISH

Carpets and Carpeting,

Juſt come to hand, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets; alſo, a large and general Aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual.

October 24. ¶

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 6th day of November next, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Farm late of Mr. BRYAN WILKINSON, deceaſed, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the river Delaware, about eight miles from Philadelphia,

SUNDRY Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, conſiſting of beds, bedſteads, bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glaſſes, andirons, ſhovels and tongs, &c. &c.—A riding chair, ſleigh, waggons, and carts, and ſundry Farming Utenſils, ſuch as, ploughs, harrows, &c. horſes, cows, and ſwine, hay, and various kinds of grain. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, October 25, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

(If not ſold before at private ſale) on MONDAY, the 17th of November next, the ſale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of the Widow LESHER, in Germantown,

THAT beautiful SEAT and PLANTATION, late of Samuel Aſhmead, Eſq; deceaſed, containing 86 acres, and 90 perches; 55 and a half acres are pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt ſide of the townſhip line road, about 5 miles from Philadelphia, and one from Germantown; of this Tract, there are about 23 acres excellent wood, 6 acres watered meadow, and a good ſtone quarry, adjoining the lands of James Smith, and Henry Hill, Eſquire—The other Tract contains 31 acres, and 10 perches, about 5 acres thereof are well timbered, and 6 acres watered meadow, ſituate on the oppoſite ſide of the road, and adjoining lands of Dr. Shippen, Dr. Buſh, and James Logan, on which there are two ſtone houſes, barn, cyder houſe, mill and preſs, orchard, and a well of excellent water. Theſe two Tracts will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. It is, beyond all doubt, the moſt valuable of any within the ſame diſtance of Philadelphia; the riſing grounds afford a beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the country, and at a ſmall expence may be made one of the beſt Farms in the ſtate, of the ſame number of acres, the road to Philadelphia being almoſt level, which renders it certainly one of the beſt ſituations for a Gentleman's country-ſeat, of any within the ſame diſtance of the city, or for a Farmer that would wiſh to attend the market. For terms of ſale apply to WILLIAM DAVIDSON, No. 27, North Fifth ſtreet, Philadelphia, or at his Farm, near Frankford, 6 miles from the city, or JACOB ASHMEAD, on the Premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

N. B. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, if not ſold before, and a good title given. Octo. 29. 1794.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, in September laſt, a Sorrel MARE, with a bald face, trots and paces, and has a little white on one hind foot. She is ſuppoſed to have come from Philadelphia. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold as the law directs,

Oct. 27. § MATTHEW GREER.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, Chester, Delaware county, which, if not taken out before the 1st of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

October, 1794.

B.

JOSEPH BARKER, Marlborough; Peregrine Boots; Cattier Beauford.

C. Margaret Connor, 2, Londonderry; the Clergyman of Goshen, or Whiteland; Henry Colt.

D. William Dunlap.

E. William Elliot.

F. Thomas Free; Henry Fletcher, New-Garden.

G. Mary Gordon, London Britain; Joseph Grier; Andrew Garden, School master.

H. Edward Hicks, Goshen; Samuel Hall.

I. George Ingram, 2; George Johnson.

K. Paul Karr, East-Caln, 2; Thomas Kean, West-Fallowfield.

L. Richard Lotchford, Goshen; Thomas Leany; John Laird; Monf. Lerembouee; John Liddle.

M. Alexander M'Laughlin; John M'Leese, 3; Adam M'Laughlin; Samuel, or John, Mark; Robert M'Master; Hugh Morton; John Meighan; Isaac Moore; Enos Miles; John M'Reynolds; David M'Clinchy.

O. John Owens.

P. Leonard Purdy; Thomas Pearson, Miller, Darby; Anthony Pritchard, junr. Charles Town.

R. John Russel, Oxford.

S. James Sharp, Brandywine township; Robert Spear, near Downing's Town; Joseph Shannin.

T. William Twaddell, Iron-master.

W. John Williams, School-master, Tredyffrin; John Wallace, West-Fallowfield; James Whitereft.

Y. Andrew Young.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 31st instant, on the Premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of CROMWELL PEARCE, late deceased,

THE PLANTATION whereon said deceased lived, containing 100 acres of Land, situate in the township of Willis-Town, in the county of Chester, about half a mile south of the Warren Tavern, on the turnpike road, and 23 miles from Philadelphia: there are on the premises, a house, barn, several outhouses, a new stone spring-house, over a never failing spring, about 8 acres of good meadow, and a large bearing orchard; the land is in good heart, as it has been often manured with lime, there being several lime kilns about one mile from the premises; the fences are in good repair, with chesnut rails. Conditions of sale will be made known by the subscribers, on the day of sale; possession of the premises will be given to the purchaser on the first of April next.

CROMWELL PEARCE, junr. } Executors.
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, }

October 13, 1794. *

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, an Apprentice BOY, named WILLIAM EVENS, about 17 years of age, and but small, hath a large lump on his back; had on a cloth coloured coattee and striped under jacket, a pair of new shoes, and an old hat. Whoever secures said Apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE BENNER.

Moreland township, Philadelphia county, October 10, 1794. *

To be Sold by Private Sale.

TWO certain tracts or parcels of Land, situate in the township of Goshen, in Chester county, viz. a Plantation, containing about 86 acres, with a good mansion-house, barn, stables, and spring-house, over a never failing spring of water; on the premises are 20 acres of good woodland, and six acres of meadow, the rest good arable land, bounded by lands of John Lockhart and others, within two miles of the seat of justice in said county. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, John Lockhart, at West-Chester, or Benjamin Mattack, inn keeper, at the sign of the Boot. Also a certain tract, being part of, and contiguous to, the lands aforesaid, containing 53 acres, about ten acres of good woodland, and a compleat situation for a mansion-house, having a never-failing spring. The whole will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. Apply as above, or to

* PRISCILLA ROGERS.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, deceased, of Philadelphia, house-carpenter, are desired to make payment; and those having demands against said Estate, are earnestly requested to bring their Accounts for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH OGELBY, or } Executors.
ABRAHAM COLLADAY, }

July 30, 1794. tbc

One Dollar Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Derby township, Delaware county, on the 5th instant, an Apprentice LAD, named WILLIAM LONG, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber, shall be intitled to the above reward.

* SAMUEL SHAW.

STOLEN from the door of David Rore, in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, in the evening of the 15th instant, a bright Bay HORSE, coming 7 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, has a star in his forehead, some white spots under his belly, has a lump on his back, occasioned by a hurt from the saddle, was shod before, trots and canters naturally, goes well under the saddle, and works well in the geers. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so as he be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward for both, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

ENOCH BOWEN.

Fairfield, Cumberland county, October 17, 1794. ¶

Norristown, October 6, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of this instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the Premises, a valuable PLANTATION of 124 acres of Land, more or less, and a two story stone dwelling with two rooms on floor, a stone kitchen adjoining, a log barn, a great variety of all kinds of fruit trees, a never failing spring of good water, with a spring house over it, near the door, about 12 acres of meadow, 40 or 50 acres of woodland, the remainder good plow land, situate in Skippack and Perkioming townships, Montgomery county, bounded by lands of Abraham Markley, and others: the above Plantation will be sold, subject to the widow's dowry, of nineteen pounds per annum. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Joseph Updegrave, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, sheriff.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in East Nantmill township, Chester county, a Negro BOY, named SAMBO, about 17 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and is of a downish look; had on when he went away, a dark sailor jacket and tow shirt and trowsers, and an old wool hat; but it is likely he may change his name, and pretend to sweep chimnies, as he has done something at that business before, in Philadelphia, and it is probable he may go that way, as his mother lives in the city. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL VANLEER.

October 10, 1794. †

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking off said Negro, at their peril.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOP THIEF AND RUNAWAY.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Radnor township, Delaware county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 29th September last, an indented SERVANT, named WILLIAM ROBBINS, about 5 feet 8 inches high, between 19 and 20 years of age, light complexion, sandy hair, much freckled in the face, stoop shouldered, has a halt in his walk, occasioned by a hurt; had on when he went away, a striped nankeen coat, queen-rib waistcoat, corduroy trowsers, white cotton stockings, new shoes, and plated buckles, and a roram hat, almost new: supposed to have stolen, 35 dollars in bank notes, viz. 3 ten dollar notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and one 5 of the United States, one skye-blue cassimer waistcoat, one pair of allenetta coloured nankeen small-cloaths, one pair of square carved silver knee-buckles. Whoever secures said Villain and Goods, so that his master gets them again, shall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the Runaway alone, paid by

JAMES ELLIOT.

Sorrel Horse, Lancaster road, 13 miles from Philadelphia, Octo. 4, 1794. *

N. B. The above described is an active Fellow, and perhaps may change his name and dress. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying him away at their peril.

WAS taken trespassing in the subscriber's inclosure, on the 24th of last month, and advertised in several public places in the township, a dark grey HORSE COLT, supposed to be two years old last spring, about 13 hands and a half high, well made, a natural pacer. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be appraised and disposed of agreeable to law.

* PHILIP PRICE.

Kingsess township, Philadelphia county, 10th Mo. 14, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in New-London township, Chester county, on the morning of the 9th instant, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN ALLEN, about 16 years of age, little of stature, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark bushy hair, and good countenance. It is thought he had not long premiditated his elopement, as he took no cloathing with him but what he had on, viz. a light coloured cloth coat, much torn on one side, striped linsey waistcoat, and striped linen trowsers, old shoes, if any, and old felt hat. Whoever takes up said Lad, and brings him home, or secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID JARRETT.

10th Mo. 10, 1794.

N. B. He probably may, by the assistance of his friends, change his cloaths. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Gloucester county, on Monday the 6th instant, a Negro LAD, named ISAAC, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout built, and square shouldered, about 19 years of age, has two years to serve; had on and took with him, a lead coloured cloth coattee, jacket and breeches, a striped red and black worsted and wool coattee, a round-about black and white linsey jacket, a waistcoat of green and black cottonade, a pair of dark cottonade trowsers, a pair of blue-grey yarn stockings, and one do. of blue and white cotton, calfskin shoes with square buckles, a newish wool hat, bound. Whoever takes up said Negro, and lodges him in either of the jails of Philadelphia, Chester or Delaware, so that I may get him again, or brings him to me, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ENOS ELDRIDGE.

October 10, 1794. *

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril

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ALL persons indebted to the estate of DAVID THOMPSON, late of Philadelphia, Cordwainer, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those indebted to said estate, to render their accounts, duly attested, for settlement, to

DOROTHEA KEEF, Administratrix, No. 38, Bread street.

October 14, 1794. *

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in the township and county of Montgomery, two COWS, one Black, the other Pied. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

* EDWARD MORGAN.

Oct. 15, 1794.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, near the 8 mile stone, on the Bristol road, a red and white COW, supposed to be about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M'VEAGH.

October 7, 1794. *

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 30th of October next, on the Premises,

TWO HOUSES and LOTS in Bordentown, fronting the main street, near the centre of the town; each lot contains about one-fixth of an acre; on one lot is a two story house, in good repair; on the other lot is a one story house, with a cellar kitchen under it, and a good lodging room in the chamber; there is, likewise, a stable on said lot; late the property of Ruth Cox, deceased. The Vendue to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

RICHARD COX, }
JOSEPH ALLISON, } Heirs at Law.
MARY COWARD, }

September 29, 1794. *

STOLEN or strayed onnight of the 14th instant, from the Plantation of Thomas Chalfant, in East Marlborough township, Chester county, a Bay HORSE, 7 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet white, has a mark across the near eye, from the stroke of a whip, trots hard: likewise, a small Bay MARE, five years old, not marked with white, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said Creatures, and gives information, so that the owners get them again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, or Four Dollars for either of them, paid by

THOMAS CHALFANT,
MOSES JAQUES.

East Marlborough, Chester county, 9th Mo. 24, 1794. *

Abington, Montgomery county, Oct. 6.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber on the 30th ult. a Mulatto BOY, named JACK, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and 17 years of age, of a slender make and pleasant countenance, active and smart in his movements: had on when he went away, a blue-grey coat, brown linsey vest, nankeen breeches, cotton stockings, calfskin shoes with large buckles, and a felt hat. It was his intention to enlist in the army. Whoever shall secure said fellow, in the nearest jail or work-house to the place where he may be taken, and send his master word, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, from WILLIAM M. TENNENT.

MUSTARD SEED.

The highest price given for Mustard seed, by

Christian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia. Where they have for sale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

September 23, 1794. tbctf.

Eight Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from the Constable of Williston, on the 17th instant, a certain MOSES MOORE, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has lost the big toe off his right foot; he was committed for stealing a Cow. Whoever takes up said Moses Moore, and secures him in any jail, or to the subscriber, in Chester county, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me,

DANIEL DOWLING.

To be Sold by Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at noon, at the house of ARCHER GIFFORD, in Newark, New-Jersey, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the following

TRACTS of LAND,

BELONGING to the American Iron Company, situate at Ringwood, Long-Pond, and Charlottenburg, in the counties of Bergen and Morris, in the said state of New-Jersey, viz.

Twelve Tracts of Land, containing about 6533 acres, situate at Ringwood, on part of which the Ringwood mansion-house and store are erected.

Four Tracts of Land, containing about 6136 acres, situate on Long-Pond river.

Seven Tracts of Land, containing about 6165 acres, situate at Charlottenburg.

These estates are well worthy the attention of any gentleman or company, inclined to engage extensively in Iron-works. There are several buildings, and some considerable improvements, on these lands; about 250 acres of excellent meadow are already made, and much more might be added at a small expence. On the premises there are several very convenient seats for furnaces, forges, mills, &c. There are also some very valuable Iron-Mines. Most of the unimproved parts of these lands are covered with fine healthy timber.

These estates will be shewn by Captain Joseph Board, of Ringwood, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to him, or to

EDWARD EDWARDS, in Philadelphia, at the corner of Sixth and Race streets.

September 13. wtf.

Andrew Shuster and Rosina his Wife, and John Lamb and Maria Barbara his Wife, *vs.* Ludwick Shieb, Elizabeth Shieb, and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of York County.——

BILL to perpetuate testimony concerning the Title of a Messuage and the southern Moiety of Lot No. 235, situate on the eastern side of Water street, in York Town, in the county of York and commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

IN pursuance of the Order and Rule of the said Court, Notice is hereby given, that the depositions of John Morris, John Hay, Stophel Louman, Mr. Fisher, and others, will be taken at the Court-house, in York-Town, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before Andrew Billmyer, Conrad Lamb, and William M'Clellan, Esquires, or some two or one of them, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of the said Witnesses, concerning the Title aforesaid.

JOHN EDIE, Prothonotary.

York-Town, Sept. 9. * 4fw

FULLING-MILL.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that his FULLING MILL at Coles-Town, near Haddonfield, is in good order for carrying on the FULLING BUSINESS in a compleat manner. All those who please to favour him with ther custom, may depend upon having their Work well done, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths, Worsteds, &c. will be taken in at John Branson's, in Haddonfield, and at Samuel Cole's, in Moores-Town, where the cloths will be taken away, and returned after being dressed, by the subscriber.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted.

New-Jersey, October 2, 1794. *

LAST NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, deceased, who signed an acquittance or discharge in his Case, dated the 14th of the 4th month, 1771, are hereby notified, that a dividend is intended to be made the 1st day of November next, among such of the said Creditors as shall, on or before that date, produce to the subscriber their respective demands, duly authenticated—This being the final dividend, those Creditors who neglect a timely compliance, will be excluded from any portion of the property now in the hands of

JOSEPH HILBORNE, surv. Trustee.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1794.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I, SAMUEL HUGGINS, intend to make application to the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey, on the second Tuesday of their next sitting, at Trenton, for an Act to divorce me from Sarah Huggins my wife.

SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Salem County, West New-Jersey, 22d Sept. 1794. †

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LARGE and convenient MERCHANT MILL, with two water-wheels, and two pair of Burr stones, all in compleat repair for manufacturing wheat, situate on Wissahiccon creek, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, within 11 miles of the city, together with a large and elegant stone house, stone spring house, barn and stables, about 10 acres of good meadow, and 30 or 40 of arable land, with a large orchard of best grafted fruit: the situation of this Mill is equal to any in these parts for procuring wheat, being between the Bethlehem and Reading roads, and within one mile of either. For further information enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN PAUL.

September 23, 1794. 4t. ‖

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